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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Lawrence Police Job Sales; British Reach Libyan Fort; Fast Pace in Shipbuilding

The World's Day—June 17, 1941

In New England: Sales of Police Jobs at Lawrence

A second policeman testified he paid $1,000 to obtain a permanent appointment on the Lawrence, Mass., police force. [Page 2.]

James M. Curley, defeated for Mayor of Boston in 1937, announced he would try another comeback this year. [Page 4.]

Harvard alumni held their annual reunions preparatory to attending commencement on Thursday. [Details and picture: Page 2. Other commencement news: Page 4.]

Expansion of Boston's civilian defense training facilities for women was announced. [Details and pictures: Page 5.]

Two thousand members of the First Division at Fort Devens will leave Friday for Puerto Rico, it was announced. [Page 5.]

Middle East: British Reach Libyan Fort in Drive

British penetration to Fort Capuzzo, just across the Egyptian frontier in Libya, was announced in Cairo to be the result so far of Britain's offensive action on the North African front. [Page 6.]

Axis reinforcements from the area around Tobruk, besieged British-held Libyan town, were used to counterattack the British thrust, Cairo stated.

A French destroyer has been sunk in operations off Syria, according to a Reuters report from Vichy.

French counterattacks against British positions in Southern Syria have been so strong that the British have been forced to call upon reinforcements, it was announced from Cairo. [Page 6.]

In Washington: Shipbuilding Hits Record Pace

Shipyards will turn out 312 emergency cargo vessels for the Maritime Commission at a faster rate than the speediest construction pace attained during the World War, J. E. Schmeltzer, director of the building program, reported.

Secretary Ickes told the special Senate committee investigating defense that the Aluminum Company of America was both "recalcitrant" and "obstructionist" in the defense program. [Financial Page.]

More persons are engaged in espionage and subversive activities in the United States than during the World War, the State Department advised the Senate Judiciary Committee, now considering a bill to give the President discretionary authority over entry or departure of aliens.

Selective Service trainees will be permitted to volunteer as parachute troopers after a 13-week training period; previously parachute service was restricted to regulars.

The Radio Corporation of America told the Federal Communications Commission it was prepared to start commercial television in New York City on July 1, to start test programs in Washington about Nov. 1, and to operate in Philadelphia about July 1, 1942.

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation relaxing for the duration of the emergency restrictions on load limits of all vessels, except passenger ships, in the intercoastal trade. The bill was sought especially with reference to oil tankers operating between the Gulf Coast and the Atlantic in an effort to increase the carrying capacity of the existing fleet.

Air and Sea: Nazis Admit RAF Damage in Raids

Germany admitted damage to industrial plants and rail facilities as well as civilian fatalities in the sixth consecutive night of intensified British air assaults on Western Germany. [Page 7.]

Greek naval losses since Greece went to war total three destroyers, 11 torpedo boats, and numerous auxiliary craft, a Greek naval officer in London said.

National: Navy Gets Ocean-Going Repair Ship

Camden, N. J.—An ocean-going machine shop was delivered to the United States Navy, the new $14,000,000 repair ship Vulcan, a vessel with more than $1,000,000 worth of tools and a crew of machinists trained to do quick repair work at sea.

Newark, N. J.—Trial of 67 Italian seamen on sabotage charges started in Federal District Court after Judge Thomas G. Walker refused to quash the indictments.

Fort Monmouth, N. J.—Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, chief signal officer of the United States Army, said the Signal Corps will be expanded by 40,000 men and 3,000 officers during the national emergency period.

In Europe: Pétain Denies Betrayal of French

Marshal Philippe Pétain, reviewing the situation in France on the first anniversary of his assuming the leadership of the State, told the French people today they had been "neither sold out nor betrayed" and asked for their confidence. [Page 8.]

Spain's Foreign Ministry announced today that Madrid would recognize Croatia "in a very short time" and establish a Legation at Zagreb. Formerly a part of Yugoslavia, Croatia now is a new State with an Italian King. Japan has already recognized the separate "Croatia."

In Orient: Japanese and Dutch Fail on Trade Pact

Japan and the Netherlands Indies spokesmen announced jointly that their trade talks had failed to bring satisfactory results, the news agency Aneta said, but this would not change normal relations between the two countries. Japan has termed unsatisfactory Batavia's recent reply to Tokyo's request for increased exports of tin, rubber, oil, and other war materials.

Japanese bombing of American property June 15 at Chungking, Provisional Capital of China, was "unintentional" and is under investigation, a Japanese navy spokesman said.

Soviet-Japanese negotiations regarding rates and greater movement of supplies in both directions on the Trans-Siberian Railway are proceeding in Moscow and Tokyo, it was announced by Koh Ishii, Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman.

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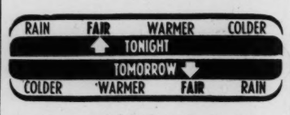

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
By R. H. Markham
Second of Six Articles
Page 3.

Throngs View Bunker Hill Day Pageant

Strivings with British forgotten as Charlestown plays host to crowd of 200,000 or more.

With flags and bunting, festively decorating its century-old houses, and music and the laughter of happy children echoing down its quaint streets, Charlestown today celebrated the 166th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was one of the most colorful pageants in recent history.

Ancient strivings with the British were forgotten. In fact, British sailors mingled in friendly fellowship with the thousands who crowded the streets. Work continued full blast at nearby Charlestown Navy Yard, where America's mighty navy is being strengthened to help the Democracies without interruption even for this historic occasion.

Dozens of attractively-dressed little girls paraded with bedecked doll carriages in a contest at Monument Square, and the lettering "Aid for Britain" and "Dollars for Defense" was prominent on carriages wheeled by at least two little youngsters of Irish descent.

For Charlestown's children, the climax of the gay holiday came when free ice cream was distributed to thousands of youngsters this morning at schools and other community centers. Another high light of the morning's events was the doll carriage parade, with some 85 colorfully-dressed young ladies ranging in age from one to ten years parading their buggies before the judges.

About 20,000 marchers participated this afternoon in one of the largest parades in the history of Bunker Hill celebrations. A crowd which advance estimates placed as high as 200,000 from all over Massachusetts and various other States was on hand to watch it. Included among the marchers were 2,500 members of the 182nd infantry, 26th division, together with their regimental band, who arrived in a huge convoy of trucks.

Large contingents of sailors, marines and coast guard, and thousands of Veterans of the American Legion and other veterans organizations also added color and life to the parade and emphasized the peculiar value of patriotism in the present world crisis. Winding in roughly triangular route through the district's crooked streets, the pageant ended in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument.

Residents of Bunker Hill housing project this year saw the parade go by their new homes for the first time as result of Chief Marshal Frank J. Neville's

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

On Slopes of Bunker Hill

By a Staff Photographer

Little Denise Dagle Wins a Prize

This was a memorable day for six-year-old Denise, demure young lady of 13 Walker Street, Charlestown, who won first prize in the doll carriage contest in the Bunker Hill fete today. Second prize went to Joan Woodman of 3 Lexington Street, with three-year-old Doris Flanagan of 5 Mystic Street capturing third prize. P. S.—Every one of the 85 little girls participating got a flag, lollypop or some other prize. The contest was an event of Charlestown's all-day celebration of the 166th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

U. S. Halts Ship Load of Oil From East Coast to Japan

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—A complete ban on exports of oil from the East Coast of the United States, without prior government approval of individual shipments, was proposed to the petroleum industry today by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—With the East coast threatened by a petroleum shortage, the Government yesterday halted a proposed shipment at Philadelphia of 252,000 gallons of oil to Japan.

At the same time the Government, through Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, moved to protect consumers against any unwarranted increase in bread prices. Mr. Henderson sent a letter to leading bakers asking them not to advance bread prices without consulting his office.

In the halting of the oil shipment at Philadelphia, aids of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said he had obtained agreement of the Sinclair Consolidated and Standard Vacuum Oil Companies to halt loading of the oil aboard the Japanese ship Azuma Maru at Philadelphia.

Mr. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, stepped in, they said, after a Philadelphia oil consumer, Edward Jobbins, General Manager of the Wilson Martin Division of Wilson and Company, had protested movement of the oil from the East Coast at a time when it had no assurance it could get adequate supplies to continue operations.

In a telegram to Mr. Ickes, Mr. Jobbins declared that lack of fuel oil would force him to stop production of fatty acids needed in processing "important national defense products."

"I object very strongly to working my head off at defense," said Mr. Jobbins, "and now facing the threat of having to close down because oil is being exported to Japan—an Axis power, and our potential enemy."

Department of Commerce statistics show that for the half year ended last March the Japanese were shipped 70,015 barrels of lubricating oil from Philadelphia.

Mr. Ickes was represented as feeling that no question of international policy was involved in his action.

Mr. Henderson's move was believed to have been prompted by sharply rising wheat quotations which might be reflected in bread price increases, rather than by any recent bread price changes.

"In our policy of stabilizing prices, we consider bread of special importance owing to its prominence in the diet of all members of the community and the significance of bread prices as a symbol of the cost of living," the letter said.

'Gasless Sundays' hit in New Jersey: Page 8.

Great U. S. Naval Air Station At Quonset Nears Completion

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET POINT, R. I., June 17—Patrol of the turbulent Atlantic by the American Navy—on which President Roosevelt relies to assure safe delivery of goods to Britain from this country's "arsenal of democracy"—will be sharply implemented within two weeks when the $26,000,000 Northeastern Naval Air Station is completed here.

The Station, which will be one of the largest air stations in the United States or its possessions, will be one of the principal supply and repair depots for flying boats and aircraft carriers observing the western end of the "bridge of ships" which the United States is building to England.

Regular patrol of much of the coastline already is being conducted by seaplanes operating from the first of the giant hangars to be completed here. A short time hence, the winged eyes of the fleet will be able to range even farther to sea with the addition of the most modern facilities for aircraft carriers and their complements of landplanes.

Significance of the establishment has been largely overlooked until recently because of the secrecy and swiftness with which it has arisen here, near Wickford, on a wave-lapped site which eight months ago was a rural countryside dotted with summer cottages.

11,000 at Work

Its importance can best be indicated by stating that the Navy has placed it in the "Number One" category on its construction schedule of defense bases. It can also be indicated by adding that 11,000 men, working day and night shifts, are hastening the completion of this 1,200-acre city of steel, brick, and concrete on the western shore of Narragansett Bay.

To allow a brief glimpse of the base to be presented to its readers, Commander R. V. Miller, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. N., who is in charge of construction here, permitted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to be shown through it by Lieut. E. W. Southworth, CEC, U. S. N. R., his Executive Officer, who also has direct charge of the design section.

The visit, made at night as workers toiled under giant floodlights, brought out not only the extent of the operations but the remarkable speed with which construction has been planned and executed.

The great air Station is approached from the Boston Post Road by a broad highway, a mile and a half long, built by the Navy. Two underpasses, built into the State highway, were recently opened to the public by Gov. J. Howard McGrath. Beside the high-

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Europe's Future: Stake of Two Dictators

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

A major battle of the present war nears its climax. The outcome may be as world-shaking as that of the battle that raged in France a year ago. But the technique is radically different. So far not a single shot has been fired although huge armies, artillery, tanks, and planes are all there in greater numbers than ever, facing each other at close range along a frontier that cuts across the whole of Europe, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea.

The protagonists are the dictators of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia and the weapons they employ are intimidation, bluff, treachery, intrigue and sabotage. Both parties are familiar with these weapons; the Germans excel in the first named, the Russians in the last. The stakes are the future of Europe and civilization.

"No News, Bad News"

The secrecy which has shrouded the individual moves of this political war makes it hard to grasp its essence. One must work from the meager clues provided by surface events and official news services. To dictatorships which live by lies, the truth is repugnant and something to be avoided. Hence in their co-ordinated press, radiocast and public statements, what is left unsaid often counts more than what was said.

Like others in Moscow, including the Russians themselves, by following the Soviet press day by day I gradually learned to apply this technique for extracting the truth. Thus in the purge period we often discovered the disappear-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

'Inside the War' Turns to Russia

Because of the sudden sharpening of diplomatic conflict between Russia and Germany, Mr. Stevens leaves the Middle East to devote his "Inside the War" articles today and tomorrow to analysis of the underlying factors in Soviet policy.

Mr. Stevens was resident in Russia for five and a half years. He covered the Russian advance into the Baltic States in 1939 and recorded the story of the Russo-Finnish war from the front lines.

French Attack British Supply Lines in Syria

Vichy claims Merdjayoun recaptured as fighting becomes more intense on all fronts.

By the Associated Press

Heavy fighting caused by French counterattacks against British supply lines in southern Syria—presumably from flanking towns which the British failed to occupy—have forced the British to call up reinforcements.

Vichy claimed that Merdjayoun, earlier captured by the British, had been recaptured by counterattacking French forces.

Around Damascus, the British reported they were attacking Atourz, six miles from the Capital, after capturing Madani, 10 miles from the City.

Fighting on all fronts in southern Syria was generally admitted to be intensifying. [Page 6.]

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 17 — The importance to the Allies of effecting a speedy occupation of Syria is being emphasized here today as attempts are made to deduce Germany's next move from the policy it has adopted so far in leaving Syria's defenses in the hands of Vichy-governed Frenchmen.

Six alternative suggestions have been put forward:

1. That German intervention in Syria is being deferred until the Allies' communications have been stretched to the utmost and that, when this has happened, there will be a heavy counterattack by the Nazis who have been described in reports from Ankara, Turkey, as having brought troops and to have augmented the strength of the Luftwaffe at Aleppo.

2. That Adolf Hitler's general offensive against the British marks time while he seeks to offset the United States' cumulative aid to the Allies by insuring a replenishment of his fuel tanks and granaries as a result of requests, threats, or in last resort military action directed against Russia.

Pressure on Turkey

3. It is felt by some that Herr Hitler proposes to add Nazi to the Soviet pressure upon the Turkish Government in order to help Joseph Stalin secure frontier readjustments that simultaneously would afford the Soviet direct access to Iraq and the Persian Gulf and would open a back entrance for Herr Hitler to the Mosul oil fields at present occupied by the British. This also would strengthen his hand, for instance, upon the improved

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Speed of Navy Construction Shows U. S. Can Arm in Time

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — A group of correspondents back from the war in Europe ended a two-week 3,500-mile tour of key defense industries with the following information gained on the last day:

The world's largest flying boat bomber, naval companion to the gargantuan Army B-19 recently completed by Boeing, is nearing completion at the Martin airplane factory in Baltimore, Md. We saw it and we can say that it looks like an impressive answer to any skeptics—German included—about the ability of American aviation to move in the front rank of military development.

The first of a new line of Martin medium bombers, the 187 built according to British specifications, made its first test flight June 14.

Martin will be in production on this model in July. Meanwhile it is turning out its B-26 medium bomber in rapidly increasing quantity for the United States Army.

It took the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company exactly 11 days to convert the former luxury passenger liner America into the battle gray Army transport West Point ready to carry 5,000 troops to any point in the American defense system.

Escort Aircraft Carriers

The same company is producing what looks like the real answer to Allied Merchant tonnage losses—"escort aircraft carriers" which carry 15 planes and which presumably can, with these planes, fight off German bomber and submarine attacks. They are converted merchant ships. The first, the Long Island, is already at sea having been converted in 90 days. We saw the second, the Mooremacland, in the process of conversion. It will be followed by five more.

It all adds up with what we saw on previous days of the trip to an impression of defense progress far beyond what any of us expected to see when we took off from New York oppressed both by what we had seen in Europe during the past two years and by stories of red tape, labor strife, and inefficiency with which the atmosphere of both Washington and New York is rife.

It is obvious that anyone looking for unsolved problems, for bottlenecks, for strife, for criticism, can find it. There is plenty of trou-

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Axis Hits Back At U. S. Act In Freezing Funds

Roosevelt's order closing all German consulates in Nation is expected to result in sharp drop in anti-British defeatist propaganda—Public reaction is generally favorable.

BERLIN, June 17 (AP)—Germany announced officially today that it will take "the necessary measures" effective immediately to counter United States' action in freezing German funds in America. At the same time an authorized spokesman said that Germany for the moment is saying nothing about the closing of all German consulates in the United States.

ROME, June 17 (AP)—The Italian Government, freezing American credits in Italy, today blocked all payments from Italy on private debts to Americans under a decree published in the Official Gazette in reprisal for the freezing of Italian credits in the United States. The decree ordered Italian individuals and firms to report all American credits against them within 20 days.

TOKYO, June 17 (AP)—The United States' action in closing all German consulates is "a reckless challenge to the Axis powers," the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi said in an editorial today.

Domei, Japanese news agency with close Government connections, said the American move was "considered an indication of a definite sustained national policy to take every possible measure short of war."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—A sharp drop in the flood of anti-British and defeatist propaganda deluging the United States is expected to follow President Roosevelt's order that all German consulates as well as three German agencies in this country must be closed not later than July 10.

Although the Justice Department, whose findings led to the order, refuses to detail its information, officials believe that the closings also will make it easier to keep a watch on sabotage attempts against America's twin program of national defense and aid-to-Britain.

Despite Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' assurance that the action had nothing to do with the sinking of the Robin Moor, many observers hold that the two were not entirely unconnected. They point out that the sinking indicates that Germany has little further intention of placating the United States and that this fact might reasonably be expected to result in an intensification of German efforts to disrupt American industrial production and to create cleavages in public opinion. The closing order would be one way of cutting this campaign off at the roots.

Public reaction to the move, as indicated by congressional comment, appeared overwhelmingly favorable—the general feeling being that the move was long overdue and that German agents here were getting the just desserts for their violation of American hospitality and of diplomatic protocol.

Linked to Dies Probe

There is no adequate report yet as to how much the Dies Committee contributed to the action through its long investigation of Nazi activities here. It is thought significent, however, that the Government's action was directed particularly against those German agencies which had received most attention from the Committee.

Particular gratification is felt over the order liquidating the American offices of the Transocean News Service, an openly subsidized propaganda agency under the special care of the German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels. While Transocean has made little or no effort to influence American public opinion, it has flooded Latin-America with reports designed to discredit both this country and Great Britain.

Manfred Zapp and Gunether Tonn, respectively Manager and Assistant Manager of Transocean's American setup, are under indictment on charges of failing to register as agents of a foreign power in line with recent congressional legislation. Transocean has only a handful of employees in the United States.

The German Library of Information and the German Railway and Tourist Agencies, the other two organizations hit by the order, are seen in a different position than Transocean, in that their efforts here were directed solely toward winning friends for Germany and Naziism.

Propaganda Spread

The former under the guise of supplying reference information and the latter under the guise of promoting American travel to and in Germany have disseminated vast amounts of propaganda whose purpose recently has been to weaken America's pro-British sentiment.

The German Library of Information is said to have had some 70,000 Americans on its regular mailing list, while the tourist agency is understood to have worked on a similarly extensive scale. Both agencies are believed to have worked closely with the German-American Bund.

During the past several years German consular agents in this country have been the object of many and, in some cases, detailed accusations of improper activities. It has been said that they not only secretly aided and encouraged such organizations as the German-American Bund but that they also cajoled and threatened Americans of German descent to force them into contact with the Bund.

Anti-Nazis hail order closing German agencies: Page 22.

U. S. Asked To Forego New Styles

PITTSBURGH, June 17 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Purchases Director of the Office of Production Management, called upon manufacturers last night to reduce the number of "fashions, styles, models, colors, shapes, and brands" of goods offered in the Nation's sales rooms.

Productive capacity of the United States for defense could be increased by 25 per cent "or perhaps even by a third" by standardizing models and reducing the variety of civilian goods, Mr. Nelson estimated in a speech prepared for a dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The Government shortly will launch a program for voluntary action among manufacturers to fix on a few standardized models of such goods as radios, automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, and smaller household appliances, the OPM executive reported.

"It will be done in a truly democratic way," Mr. Nelson promised. "Committees of manufacturers, distributors, and consumers will meet together to plan the ways in which simplification can be used to best advantage.

Charlestown the Host to Estimated 200,000 Persons at Bunker Hill Day Fete

Ruling Made On Bonus Pay For Vacations

New England employers paying a bonus or double compensation to employees who forego their vacations were advised today that overtime pay will not correspondingly increase.

Overtime compensation will still be based upon the normal rate of pay, Robert P. Doland, acting regional director of the Wage-Hour Division, said in Boston.

The director issued the announcement after notice from Washington that earlier rulings raising overtime pay in accordance with the doubling of regular pay had been rescinded by Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

The Administrator ruled that a sum paid to an employee for foregoing a vacation, in addition to normal pay, is not compensation for hours worked and thus does not affect the regular pay scale under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

General Fleming limited his ruling to cases where there is a bona fide agreement for a vacation with pay and the additional money paid approximates the employee's normal earnings for a similar period.

The problem arose when the Office of Production Management suggested that defense industries this year pay their employees double for foregoing vacations.

Hub Mayor's Wife Sponsors Ferry's First Dip June 28

Launching of the 180-foot steel ferryboat Hudson, first large commercial vessel constructed by private enterprise in Boston since the World War, will be sponsored by Mrs. Helen N. Tobin, wife of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, with ceremonies scheduled for 2:30 p. m. on June 28, it is announced.

The vessel is being constructed at the General Ship and Engine Works at East Boston. Propelled by General Motors diesel engines, it is to be used in ferry service between New York City and Weehawken, N. J.

The Hudson is being built on the site of the ship yard that built many of Donal McKay's famous clipper ships.

Civilian Defense Training for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 17—A program for public safety and civilian air raid defense services has been developed for New Hampshire and will be promoted by the State Council of Defense.

Col. Melvin W. Rowell of Northwood Narrows, N. H., a retired United States Army officer and Chairman of the Council's Advisory Committee on Public Safety, has been developing the program in co-operation with Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General for the State and Council Coordinator.

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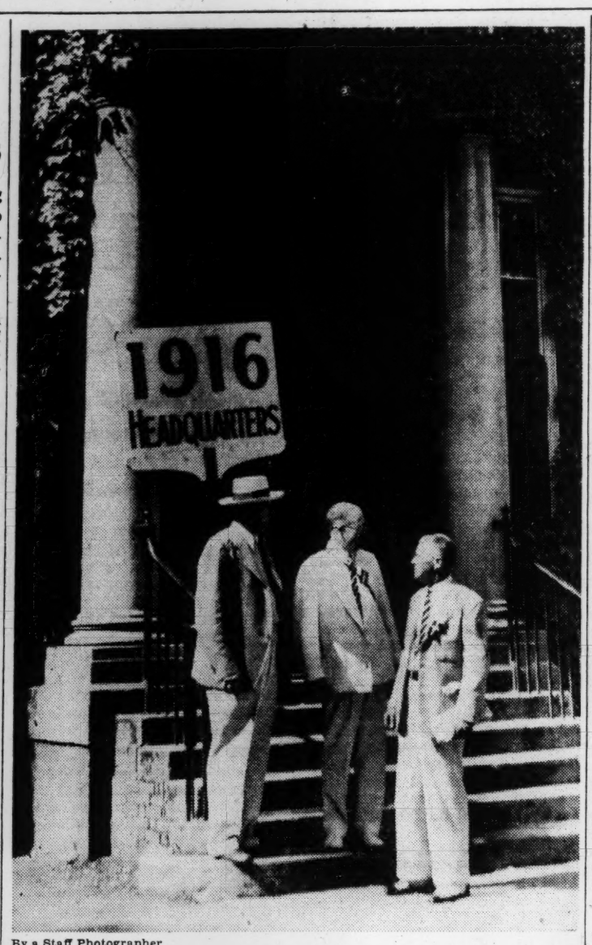


By a Staff Photographer

Harvard 'Grads' of 1916 Confer

Three Harvard graduates of 1916, back in the Yard for their 25th reunion, are shown as they chatted informally on the steps of the Freshman Union, '16 headquarters. They are (left to right) Donald H. Whittemore, Malcolm P. McNair, and Clifford Birch.

U. S. Seeks Danish Ships' Freedom Under Liens

Surrender of two Danish vessels to the United States Maritime Commission by the United States Marshal, J. Henry Goguen, will be sought in the Federal District Court tomorrow.

Title to the two ships was taken by the Commission yesterday, but, through virtue of attachment on the vessels, they are still in the possession of Marshal Goguen. The Marshal has placed keepers aboard both vessels.

Notice of the seizure, and the request for surrender, were received by the Marshal today. The petition to the District Court, seeking an order vacating attachment of the vessel will be presented by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney.

The keepers were placed on the Rita Maersk on Jan. 10, as the result of a libel filed in the Court by the Asiatic Petroleum Company. Libels against the other Danish ship, the Herta Maersk, were filed last Saturday by the same company.

Although the order, if approved by the Court, will transfer possession of the ships from the Marshal to the Commission, they will not dissolve the suits brought by the petroleum company. The Company, however, willl have to look to the United States Government for compensation of the claims it has filed against the ship.

Once determined, the claims will be paid by the Government from a fund established for that purpose. Primarily, the fund will be set up to compensate owners of ships received by the Commission. Creditors, however, are expected to receive first consideration.

Federal legal observers also pointed out that funds belonging to agents or nationals of foreign governments in the hands of the United States Government might fall under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury freezing the assets of certain countries.

Title and possession of the two Danish ships was taken by the Commission under the Act signed by the President on June 6. This Act authorized acquisition by the United States of title to, or use of, domestic or foreign merchant vessels for urgent needs of commerce and national defense. A Court order dissolving the attachment and transfering possession from the Marshal to the Commission will also free the Marshal of responsibilities for the vessels.

The two vessels are among six from Denmark seized by the Commission in United States waters. Three of them are anchored in New York; one is at Portland, Maine.

Another Danish ship, the Emma Maersk, has not been seized. Marshal Goguen today announced he had placed a keeper on board the Emma as the result of libels for $30,000 in supplies filed against it in the Federal District Court by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

'Lift' Operators In Hub Back

Union elevator operators at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building were back at work today, supplanting substitute workers, as State mediation settled one of the 15 strikes at downtown office buildings.

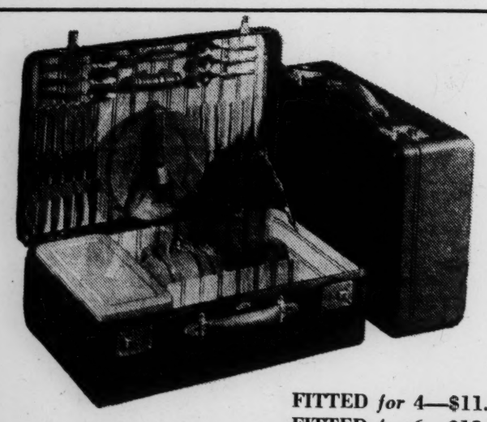
Just three days before the arrival in Boston of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, who will speak at the Chamber, Friday, the offices of Amory Eliot, agent for the building, came to terms with Federal Union 21,923 (American Federation of Labor) and guaranteed their British visitor professional elevator service.

By the terms of the agreement, $3 increases for men and $1 average increases for women were granted by the management, together with two weeks' vacation with pay, time and a half for overtime, and a signed contract, union officials announced.

Striking workers will be allowed to return to their jobs without discrimination, Philip Mack, organizer of the union, said. The employer had previously declared that men who walked out might not be taken back.

The strike affected some 65 employees, including cleaners, porters, and watchmen as well as elevator operators.

EXCLUSIVE WITH US IN BOSTON



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London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET

H-a-r-v-a-r-d, Harvard, Class of '16, Rah! Rah!

Harvard's boys of '16—350 strong, and well reinforced by wives and children—piled into busses and cars today and took their 25th reunion north to Swampscott for a beach party and general reminesces.

With all the vigor of a modern blitzkrieg, the class members swept into the Yard yesterday, captured its ivy-covered dormitories, raised their flag over the Freshman Union, and celebrated their triumphant entry in the first of four, gala reunion days.

The Union was a melée of back-slapping men, happily chattering women, and little children who dashed in complete ignorance of every Harvard speed limit.

If you had dropped in sometime during the afternoon and survived the rush, you would have heard the radio-loudspeaker calling far Mrs. Van Cabot's daughter Jane, pleading with the wayward child to meet her mother by the information table . . . or you would have chuckled at the message blackboard with items for "Hash" Brown and "Dumpy" Watson and "Bo-Jo" Simmons and "Skinny" Lamont. . . .

Stalling for Time

Perhaps, as Gluyas Williams once said during his 25th, you would have overheard two classmates in jovial reunion, stalling for time as they realize that they've got to introduce their families, with the only clue to the other's name a dim feeling that they sat next to each other in Gov. 1. . . .

Or a group of Harvard ladies, each of whom "didn't want to come because she wouldn't know anyone and wouldn't have anyone to talk to", putting their heads together in gay chatter.

Upstairs, ringing through the building, you would have heard a chorus of shrill, childish voices singing "God Bless America".

Such is a Harvard 25th reunion.

All this, of course, is not to mention the scores of other Harvard classes, from 1867 on down, who are in and about Boston this week for informal get-togethers.

They will all descend on Harvard together tomorrow in the mammoth annual Class Day, with its costume parade to the Stadium and confetti battle and humor there.

On Soldiers Field

Today, however, the boys of '16 were guests of honor. Each year the 25th reunion class pre-empts the Yard. With their families, they move in en masse; joininng old friends, they try to do everything a little better than the class before them did.

Yesterday's program began with sports on Soldiers Field—some of which could be sandwiched in between the showers. Guides conducted tours about the Yard for men whose curiosity was sufficiently aroused by new places and things to see. The old place has changed a lot, in the eyes of those who haven't been about in 25 years.

A Round Table discussion and World War memorial service in the Chapel struck serious notes in the afternoon. After all, 1916 was one of the "disaster classes"; most of the men were called to the colors soon after graduating . . . some have not returned for this reunion.

Their commencement was a year and 10 months after the declaration of war in 1914. They are holding their 25th reunion a year and 10 months after September 1, 1939.

While their mothers and fathers were thus occupied, the little folks of 1916—including the class grandchild, Alex S. Cochran, Jr., of New Haven, age 3 months—were doing a little celebrating of their own in the Upper Common Room of the Union.

Told Their Story

The tables about the room told their own story. Superman . . . Don Winslow of the Navy . . . Donald Duck . . . Weird Comics . . . some puzzle . . . a tootsie toy . . . crayons . . . lead soldiers.

Under one table, a dilapitated teddy bear lounged . . . a mamma doll squalled . . . a cardboard house had collapsed, as all cardboard houses must.

The children's entertainment committee had provided movies and music and games all afternoon. This solved the mystery of the chorus you heard singing "God Bless America."

The center of events late yesterday afternoon was President Conant's home, where the traditional reception was held for the class of honor. And in the evening, the class show—"Gridiron Love, or The Crimson Letter" by Donald Moffat—kept the reunion chuckling.

It was a story of the Harvard football team back in the days of Eddie Mahan, and the day the Crimson trounced the Blue by a round 41 to 0. That is an event worth celebrating—or so the class agreed last night.

And so the reunion went. From the big sign above endless crates of a widely advertised soft drink: "Free—All You Can Drink" (explained by the presence in the class of an executive of the firm) to the last red face of a grad who, reminiscing with an old roommate, is suddenly reminded of the $9.15 he owes him—from start to finish, it is a life of variety, where anything can happen . . . and sometimes does.

But then, there's nothing quite like a twenty-fifth reunion.

Japanese Machinery Trade In Strong Government Grip

Foreign Trade Flashes

In line with its recently declared policy of complete totalitarianism, the Japanese Government has assumed absolute control over the country's machinery industry, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Plant expansions, consolidations, or shut-downs now require prior authorization by Government authorities. The Government must approve all plans for the future, and may at any time exercise complete surveillance over the affairs of a machinery manufacturer, including control of prices and sales conditions. Furthermore, the Government may order the transfer of facilities from one company to another, and technical collaboration among machinery producers can be made obligatory.

The same bill attempts to encourage enterprise in machinery production by providing for certain tax exemptions, authorizing permissive duty-free importation of the necessary production machinery, with additional tariff protection if necessary, and granting bounties for industrial research.

Swedish Shipyards Busy

Swedish shipyards are said to be working at capacity in an effort to replace merchant marine losses and place the fleet in readiness to renew its important pre-war trade. Sufficient orders are reported to be on hand to keep the yards operating fully until the end of 1942. During 1940, official statistics show, the volume of shipping launched in Sweden declined to 150,000 gross tons, from 209,000 gross tons in the preceding year, due to difficulty in obtaining materials and the precarious situation of the Norwegian ship owners, who, until the war, were their chief customers.

German Coal Troubles

Difficulties encountered by Germany in restoring Lorraine's normal coal production have attained added importance in view of the coal shortage, and the importance of maintaining sufficient fuel supplies for the effective functioning of the Reich's wartime economy. As a result of the flooding of the mines, water penetrated into the mine drifts, and destroyed machinery, and other mine installations. German experts have been working energetically to drain the mines, but are encountering many and serious obstacles. In addition, restoration efforts are impeded by the necessity of almost completely renewing mine-transport equipment.

India Paper Factory

Construction of a new paper factory is planned in the State of Baroda, India, it is reported. The Baroda Government is co-operating, and has leased 5,000 acres of Forest Department land to the company for production of bamboo and other necessary raw material. The company is to be allowed to import into the state, duty free, all necessary machinery, raw material, chemicals, and other items used in operating the plant. It is expected that the plant will give employment to about 1,000 workers.

German Tanker Long at Repairs

Workmen from the Bethlehem Steel Company's ship repairing division will be busy for several months, it is expected, repairing the extensive sabotage damage done to machinery of the German tanker Pauline Friederich by the crew before the vessel was seized on March 30. Contract for repairs has been awarded.

Title to the ship was taken several days ago, with extraordinary secrecy, under the new Federal ship requisitioning law, although official announcements at Washington only yesterday indicated that the "first" action under the law was in connection with two Danish ships in Boston Harbor Monday.

The German tanker is 28 years old, slow, and with capacity for about half of what modern tankers carry.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Cavalcade of America," patriotic program for the benefit of the Kiddie Kamp Corporation of the Knights of Pythias. Among the features in fireworks will be the Pride of Paul Revere, the Liberty Bell, Indian Wars, a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, Niagara Falls, and other dramatic highlights in the history of the United States. Demonstrations of the making of pyrotechnics will also be shown. In Manning Bowl, Lynn, at 7 p. m. Admission, 33 cents.

Concert by the voice students of Theo S. Carreiro, E. Power Biggs, organist of Harvard Church in Brookline, will be guest artist on the program. In Jordan Hall, Gainsboro Street and Huntington Avenue, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free.

Recital on the Tilton Carillon by Roger T. Walker, carilloneur. At the Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Laurel drive to Rindge, N. H., conducted by the West Roxbury Garden Club. Meet at Library Hall, West Roxbury, at 9:15 a. m., and bring a picnic lunch. Call Mrs. John Knight, Parkway 0073, or Mrs. W Howard Danks, Parkway 2710-M if transportation can be supplied or is needed.

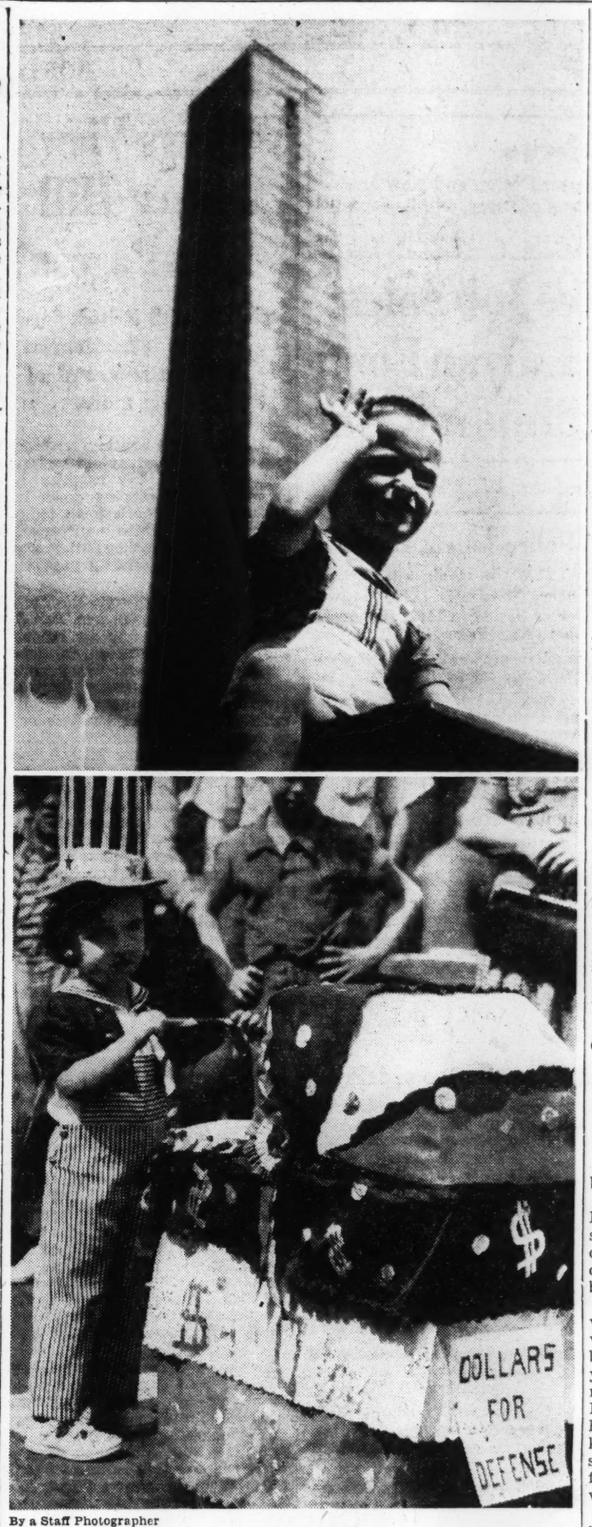
Special exhibit on "Time, Man, and the Sun," sundials shown through the courtesy of R. Newton Mayall. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, on exhibit through Aug. 31. Open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. week days, and from 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Oriental Landscapes" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m., and "Water Colors and Pastels" by Mrs Tanner, at 2 p. m. Special exhibition of "Chinese Buddhist Paintings" in the Upper Galleries through the summer.

Public showing of "Thumbs Up!" the official film of the British War Relief Society. At 587 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston, at 12 noon and 5 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday. Open to the public free.

"Playground Carnival" presented by the children of the Neighborhood Playground. More than 85 children will participate in relay races, novelty races, sand modeling, and community singing. There will also be a band concert by a group of boys. An amateur show and a series of dramatic skits will be presented under the direction of Joseph Aleo, Jr. At the Neighborhood Playground, between Liverpool and Border Streets, East Boston, at 4 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Bunker Hill Day Fete

Upper—This young man, who steadfastly identified himself simply as "Steve," has gained quite a vantage point on a fence post near the famous Bunker Hill Monument, from which he will be able to see floats and bands in the parade. Lower—The doll carriage contest, staged with official co-operation of the City of Boston, was not without its patriotic flavor. Here young Sue Judge of 9 Lexington Street displays a "Dollars for Defense" motto on her doll carriage.

Thousands at Charlestown See Bunker Hill Day Pageant

Continued from Page 1

forethought in mapping the parade to include Decatur Street and Walford Way.

Schools, courts, banks, City Hall, the State House, and virtually all of Charlestown's business houses were closed, although department stores in downtown Boston and such throbbing places as defense factories and the Navy Yard continued business without interruption.

After "night before" celebrations at nearly all community centers in Charlestown last night, festivities got under way at the crack of dawn today when somebody exploded the day's first firecracker.

Monument Square, with its tall obelisk, reaching toward the blue sky, was the scene of festive, noisy activity early this morning as children lined up before near-by Charlestown High School for their share of ice cream, and paraded in their Sunday best as they waited for the big parade. A man with a clarinet played lustily in a near-by street before wide-eyed youngsters. Venerable residents sat on the benches at the monument's base and exchanged recollections of June 17 celebrations in former days.

Watchers Come Early

Empty boxes to sit on, thermos bottles and lunch boxes testified that many parade watchers had come early to get good vantage points for seeing the snappy bands and colorful floats in the parade.

Children's athletic games at 9 a. m. at Barry playground, with some 200 youngsters participating, constituted the first official event. This was followed by the doll carriage parade. Then, about 200 aspiring long distance runners were away at the crack of a pistol at 11 a. m. for the annual three-mile road race. Only an hour later the ten-mile run started in Stoneham Square, with many well-known Bay State marathoners pounding down the course to the finish line at City Square.

The parade was listed to start at 2:15. Boston and Cambridge Fire Department Bands, the Boys' Club of Boston Band, and various American Legion Post bands from all over Boston marched among the musical units.

Following the parade a baseball game was scheduled for 5 p. m., at Barry Playground with swimming races an hour later at Dewey Beach. Patriotic exercises are scheduled to take place after six at Monument square, to be followed by band concerts in four sections of Charlestown.

Among those scheduled to review the parade at the stand on High Street were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan, City Councilor William J. Galvin, and other prominent officials.

The official parade staff includes: Frank J. Melville, chief marshal; Edward J. Potter, chief of staff; John J. Rea, adjutant; David M. Cleary and Elmer Gross, aides-de-camp, and Frank J. Melville, Jr., staff musician. Mounted staff includes; John Amann, Dennis Swanson, Corp. Don Andrews, Thomas Fox, William Fields, Frederick Murphy, Robert Morrison, James Riley and Joseph Ryan.

It Takes a Fire, But New Yorkers Find the Balm

WINCHESTER CENTER, Conn., June 17 (AP)—Dr. and Mrs. Dexter D. Ashley, New Yorkers who summer here, learned today that Winchester regards them as home folks when 20 husky volunteers showed up to clear away the ruins of their house recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. Ashley and his wife, liberal contributors to a local church and generous with the fruit which they cultivate for a hobby, plan to have a large shed moved onto the old foundation and convert it into a dwelling.

"This is a real example of old New England spirit, and has delighted and surprised us more than anyone will ever know," Mrs. Ashley said.

She recalled that when they first came to Winchester Center years ago it seemed to them that they never would penetrate the reserve of this old Connecticut village, but after a little while "we felt as though we had lived here all our lives."

Policeman Says He Paid $1,000 for Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 17—A second patrolman testified today at the conspiracy trial of Alderman Thomas F. Galvin, Lawrence Public Safety Commissioner, that he had paid $1,000 to obtain a permanent appointment on the Lawrence police force.

Mr. Galvin went on trial yesterday with William P. Reilly, Lawrence attorney who was Mr. Galvin's campaign manager, on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to solicit bribes.

The witness this morning was Charles Poole, who told Judge Felix Forte and a jury that he had paid $1,000 in installments in order to be reinstated to the rank of permanent officer after he had been demoted to a reserve officer.

Mr. Reilly told him it cost money to run for office, Mr. Poole said, adding that the lawyer informed him $1,000 was his share.

Yesterday, another patrolman, Fred Atkinson, testified he had paid a similar sum to Mr. Reilly for his permanent appointment.

Fees for jobs in the fire and police deparments ranged from $1,500 down to $200, the latter for appointment as a reserve officer, Robert T. Bushnell, State Attorney General, who sought the indictments, told the jury in his opening yesterday.

Sidelight of the trial yesterday was Judge Forte's reminder that the legal aspirations of Harlan F. Stone, recently named Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, were awakened in the same courtroom. Young Stone's interest in law was quickened by the trials he attended while teaching at the high school in Newburyport in 1896, Judge Forte said.

'Barking' Fish Caught in Net, But Flops Away

Here's a new one for your scrapbook of fish stories:

Scene: the Eastern Packet Pier. Raconteur: Carl Mayo, son of the skipper of Notsob, trim dragger of Atlantic Avenue fame. Discovery: a fish with the head of a bulldog and the bark of a puppy.

The Notsob, Mr. Mayor swears with a straight face to his friends, was dragging a net out on the broad blue Atlantic, about twilight yesterday, when the crew heard a noise like a barking dog. Now Mr. Mayo was making his first trip on his father's boat, but he says he knows what he is talking about. He stole up to the net, peered carefully out. There it was! He saw it with his own eyes.

Must have weighed about six pounds, he would say. Big head, with a scowl, like a Boston Bull. The rest of the body—well, that was of conventional haddock design.

Just then Mr. Mayo was about to call the others on board to come closer—verify the story. But it was never to be.

With a particularly energetic flop and a derisive bow-wow, the fish jumped out of the net and back into the sea.

Cambridge Civil Service Discussion Due Thursday

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, has been invited by the special committee of the Cambridge City Council to discuss a proposal to reclassify Civil Service employees in Cambridge, it was announced today. The meeting is scheduled for Thursday night.

The Committee, after extensive study of several weeks, said that the invitation had been extended because it was felt that "advice was needed," as to those who should be reclassified and by what method.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Fair, continued moderate temperature tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 56 degrees; gentle westerly winds.

New England States: Fair, continued moderate temperature tonight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate westerly winds: scattered to broken cloudiness and good visibility tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	67	New Orleans	74	83
Chicago	59	74	New York	68	78
Denver	56	80	Norfolk	66	80
Kansas City	60	82	Philadelphia	66	79
Los Angeles	57	78	St. Louis	61	78
Miami	83	89	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	60	82	Washington	65	78

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 17.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:50 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 7:13 a. m., height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m.

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Firmness of Puritans Built Foundations for Democracy

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
Second of six articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall believes that Boston should look forward. He is assured that the best is yet to be. He is convinced that historic Boston will make more history in the future than it has in the past. He holds that Boston is not chiefly a museum but a flaming forge of the future. The Governor's own family is a remarkable embodiment of Boston's ever-living spirit.

Mr. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall have ancestors, as we all do. No generation is self-made. They, also, have five robust, energetic children, who are making their contribution to America's future. This is more important than having ancestors. But both go together. The Saltonstalls are a dynamic personification of what is best in America's past working for a still better future.

They represent an aspect of Americanism that we may call the Yankee, or Puritan, or Pilgrim spirit. None of these terms is sufficiently definite or comprehensive. What the Saltonstalls personify is more than a specific religious faith or racial type or fixed way of life. It is the attitude of duty-doing, of personal responsibility, of taking life seriously, of measuring up to high moral standards. It is keeping faith, personally. It is being master of one's self, but a servant of right. It is believing that unbending will, high character, and devoted service can make better men and a better society. Such is the essence of what we may call Puritanism.

Came With Definite Plans

This kind of spirit is the best thing Boston has given to America, and is the best force in America. It never grows old. Even a cursory glimpse at the Saltonstalls illustrates how true this is.

Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of educated, talented immigrants from England. They came with definite plans and a firm determination to build a better world. They and their descendants have been working unceasingly at that ever since. In that distinguished group of Boston's founders were two ancestors of Massachusetts' present Governor, namely, Richard Saltonstall and Thomas Brooks.

Nine full generations have passed since then, but the old Puritan conviction still abides, namely, that free men can form and maintain a free social order. That spirit has never glowed brighter than in the present generation of Saltonstalls.

The Puritan spirit is as the Mississippi River, which is very old, but also as new as each spring morning. Boston's freedom-creating Puritanism has passed through many conflicts and made countless adaptations but has never ceased to operate. The Pilgrim, being of a very earnest nature, has not infrequently caused oppression, but his real achievement has been the bringing of freedom.

Tolerance and Freedom

Every struggle in Boston ended by establishing more tolerance and freedom. In every crisis Boston has raised the banner of freedom The nonchurch members won their franchise, the Quakers after heroic struggles got their meeting house. regal tyranny was crushed, the poor got their public schools, the Baptists were recognized, the Unitarians were given complete liberty, women won a worthy rank. a crusade against slavery was launched, America's most gifted heralds of a philosophy of brotherhood made this their home, and stanch champions of a higher standard of living for workers have long made their influence felt here.

When John Winthrop, Richard Saltonstall, and others founded Boston, they were acting in the service of democracy. The Saltonstalls are still in the service of democracy—more than ever in the service of democracy. They live in a pleasant ancestral house in town and have a little farm home in the country. They love country ways. country tasks, and country joys

Basis of a Good Society

Not many families in America are more neighborly, very few are less pretentious or less exclusive In very few American citizens could one find such inexhaustible good will toward all kinds of people as Governor Saltonstall shows. He tries to make himself accessible to all whom he can serve. Rarely does one see so much sincerity, so little pomposity, and such a complete lack of sophistication as in him. In their relations to other people and to one another the Saltonstalls are as spontaneous and unaffected as Kansas pioneers

Beneath this kindness is a basis of firm integrity. When Richard Saltonstall helped found Boston, he was moved by faith in men. So is Leverett Saltonstall. He is free from cynicism. He retains self-respect. He is not tough nor crass. He does not scoff, and he does not sit in the seat of the scornful He admires purity of spirit and dignity of character. He holds that good men are the basis of a good society and keeps himself up to the mark. This requires some rigidity The Saltonstalls have always been firm. Such firmness and such dignity of character made the Pilgrims strong.

It is this element in American life that has provided most of the pioneers. Such men have been among our best frontiersmen. Like Massachusetts' Governor, many have been tall, rather slender somewhat long-faced. You still find them all over the country. They are in New Hampshire, in Connecticut, in the mountains of Virginia, they are in Tennessee, Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, and many other places. To this type belonged Lincoln, Coolidge, Jackson, Bryan Sam Houston, John Brown, even Brigham Young, and most pioneers in most American states.

Many came from New England, most were inspired by the spirit of Boston. They broke almost every trail. They felled the forests, plowed up the sod, irrigated the deserts. Some were reckless gamblers, some ruthless exploiters. But as a rule, they had astonishingly high ideals and an inexhaustible capacity to make sacrifices. Any traveler who wanders from the capital of one American state to another, and takes time to read the history of each, cannot but be moved by what these Puritan pioneers achieved.

Helped One Another

In all cases, the frontier men and women worked hard, were resourceful, and strongly individualistic; they counted on their own personal force; were passionately devoted to freedom, hated dictators, helped one another, were attached to a personal, duty-demanding religion, built schools for their children.

Such men and women laid the foundations for freedom and democracy in America. They built up the American character. They gave form to the American dream They elevated common people higher than they had ever been elevated before. They made the theory of the divine rights of rulers seem absurd. Because of them, democracy became the ideal of the whole western world.

These pioneers established a new spiritual norm. Primarily it was not art, not literature, not fine living, not opera—it was righteousness and justice. It was duty-doing. It found expression in temperance, in prohibition of cruelty to animals and children, in universal education, women's rights, antislavery agitation, just government. The Pilgrim believed that the price of liberty is self-discipline, and he paid that price. Thanks to such firmness, he succeeded in maintaining a greater degree of liberty for a larger number of people than had ever before been the case in history.

That force is just as essential now as at the time of John Milton The true spirit of Puritanism was never so utterly vital to freedom as at present. No family in Boston is more completely contemporary than the Saltonstalls. Now in 1941 begins a new epoch for Puritan firmness, devotion, faith, and purity of spirit. Puritanism has been freedom's foremost banner bearer, and again it carries that flag. It is not confined to one religion, nor to one racial group, nor to one class; it is found wherever men cherish personal freedom, have faith in God and man, respect personal duty and do it.

'Here Comes the Remuda'

Scene at Pitchfork Ranch, Wyoming
Taken by Charles J. Belden, known as the "Cowboy Photographer." Sixty-two Belden photographs are being exhibited in New York.

Rotary Debates Setting Up U. S. Organization

By John B. Goodman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 17—In contrast to a mighty wave of international fellowship prevailing here among representatives of some 30 countries, intensified because of prevailing war conditions, an effort was made yesterday to set up a purely United States organization within Rotary International.

The proposal, which is destined to be one of the major controversial issues of the convention which will continue through June 20, was shouted down vigorously when presented to a meeting of United States Rotarians. The issue, however, is expected to be brought up again before the entire international body later in the week.

Proponents of the United States organization plan, mainly the Indianapolis, Ind., Rotary Club, declared such a body would function on matters relative to the national emergency and national defense. An advisory council would be formed under the proposal to supervise activities of all clubs in the country.

9,000 Rotarians Attend

The approximately 9,000 visiting Rotarians and their families went to the Park of the Red Rocks Monday night for the first plenary session at which Armando de Arruda Pereira of São Paulo, Brazil, International President, and Barclay Acheson, roving editor of Reader's Digest, were the principal speakers.

Denver's huge, natural open air theater in the park was the scene for the gathering of the Rotarians Sunday night to hear Helen Jepson of the Metropolitan Opera, the Denver Municipal Orchestra of 100 pieces, and the Denver festival chorus of 100 voices, in addition to brief talks by City and State officials. It was the first meeting of the Rotarians and the dedication of the theater.

Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton of Denver and L. Ward Bannister, President of the Denver Rotary Club, extended greetings at the first official meeting. Chosen to reply was Francis A. Kettaneh of Beirut, Lebanon, who traveled three quarters of the way around the globe to attend the convention.

Growth of Rotary

Speaking on the theme of the 1941 conclave — "The Rotarian Amid World Conflict."—Mr. Pereira said he was "saddened" by the discontinuance of 286 Rotary Clubs in 15 countries since 1936 when the revolution began in Spain. But, on the other side of the ledger, he said the vital force of Rotary was shown in the establishment of 134 new clubs since July 1, 1940, in England, Denmark, India, Ceylon, Australia, Latin America, Canada, and the United States.

"We need to think and talk in terms of how our ideals of freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word and respect for human rights may be firmly established when the current wars shall have ended," Mr. Pereira said.

"To gain the friendship of other people we must really know them," he said, "and not simply let them feel we tolerate them. True cooperation can never be secured unless all people feel they are treated on equal terms. Material and economic superiority must not prevent friendship. The only superiority which counts and which lasts is moral and cultural."

Essential Freedoms

Declaring "democracies must survive," Mr. Acheson said "we believe in freedom of press and speech, and we give individuals and minorities a hearing before the bar of public opinion. As a result, we find every once in a while that what we first thought to be the ravings of a crack-brained minority are not foolish at all but sound and right.

"It is this process that abolished slavery, established our school system and created our juvenile courts. Freedom stimulates creative genius, but where any departure from an official pattern of thoughts is treason, creative genius is silent and the social order inevitably decays."

A high light of today's meeting was the speech by Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder of Rotary International and President Emeritus. Addresses also were delivered by Kenneth McFarland, Superintendent of Schools at Coffeyville, Kan., and Harry H. Rogers of Tulsa, Okla. Both are Past Presidents.

Rotary Sees Hope Of Practical League

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., June 17

Rotarians were challenged today to be prepared to face momentous problems at the end of the present world conflict.

Paul P. Harris of Chicago, President Emeritus of Rotary International, said in an address prepared for the organization's 32nd annual convention:

"As sure as the fact that Europe rose from the devastation" of the Napoleonic era, "it will arise again.

"If an impracticable League of Nations was the offspring of the World War, perhaps a practicable League of Nations will be the child of the present war."

Ranch Scenes Are Exhibited In N. Y. Studio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The routine life of the ranch provides the subject-matter for 62 photographs by Charles J. Belden, widely known as "the cowboy photographer" of Pitchfork Ranch, Wyoming, now on view at the showrooms of Carl Zeiss, Inc., 485 Fifth Avenue. The exhibition, which is open to the public, closes on June 20.

In good weather and bad, winter and summer, Mr. Belden who owns the 40-mile Pitchfork Ranch on which he makes his pictures, never lacks for material for his camera. His best prints, however, are the "long shots" in which the life of the ranch is pictured in its most dramatic aspects—horses at the water hole, cattle herding, a lone cowboy against a beautiful background of clouds shining white and fluffy in a dark sky.

Men, horses and cattle are his only subjects, cloud-filled skies his backdrops, the plains and the hills his studio.

In the main, Mr. Belden's pictures have a mural quality, demanding big enlargements to present them most effectively. The quality of vast space and great breadth is seldom achieved in photography on so grand a scale as they are in these pictures.

The "cowboy photographer" got his nom de plume not merely because he happens to be a rancher, but principally because he takes most of his pictures while seated in the saddle. He has traveled about 60,000 miles on horseback, his 4-by-5-inch camera, purchased back in 1909, his inseparable companion. The 10-gallon sombrero he wears acts as a sunshade for the camera, making it possible to "shoot" against the sun and at various angles without danger of flare.

Mr. Belden's work has been exhibited for many years and reproductions have appeared in magazines throughout the world.

Vote Shows Nation's Teachers Definitely Opposed to Reds

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A victory for the more conservative element in the American Federation of Teachers, the A. F. of L. union of educators, is recorded now in the referendum vote recently held on a proposal to expel three Eastern locals of the organization charged with Communist Party control.

Although members of these three large unions were among those voting on their own expulsion, the tally showed a clear majority in favor of revoking the charters of these groups, two in New York City, one in Philadelphia. Separate votes were taken for each local, and the count showed an 11 to eight vote in favor of revocation in each case. Excluding the ballots of the three locals involved, the other locals cast a vote of approximately 80 per cent in favor of revocation, it is reported at national headquarters of the Federation here.

This decision of the membership sustains the officers of the Federation, headed by Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University, President, in their recommendation that the three unions under question be expelled from membership in the Federation.

"The vote is proof that the union teachers of America are definitely opposed to the philosophy and political practices of the Communist Party," commented Irving R. Kuenzli, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

No Censure Intended

The action was not intended, however, as an attempt to censure anybody for holding certain opinions, Mr. Kuenzli insisted. It was taken, he said, because the locals involved appeared unable to serve the best interests of American teachers and Aemrican education because of their alleged tie-up with the Communist Party.

"The American Federation of Teachers," said Mr. Kuenzli, "was organized primarily for the purpose of providing better educational facilities for children and better working conditions for teachers. These objectives cannot be accomplished if small minorities taking their directives from foreign groups opposed to American democracy are permitted to gain control of local branches of the Federation."

The three locals involved in the disciplinary action denied, however, that they were under Communist control. In the April issue of the Federation's organ, the American Teacher, the editors published on opposite pages a statement of the executive council of the organization giving specific accusations against the three locals, and a joint statement of the three locals (5,192, and 537), undertaking to prove that these locals are not dominated by Communist groups, that they are functioning democratically, and that it would not be to the advantage of the American Federation of Teachers to have them expelled. Such action, the statement declared, would reduce the A. F. of T. to a "routine, machine-run union."

But the majority of the teachers who read the two statements appeared to be convinced that the Executive Committee of their union made a better case, to judge by the vote cast.

Long Standing Conflict

The conflict within the union is one of long standing. National conventions of the organization have been tense with arguments between groups representing the two sides. The coming convention in Detroit, in August, is expected to find the losers in the referendum making an attempt to be seated, and to question the referendum. But the national officers say they believe the issue is settled and that the union will make greater progress now that the locals under suspicion as Red are out.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the American Federation of Teachers. Its membership has grown strikingly in recent years. Its roster today of over 35,000 is more than five times as large as that of 1932, reports Mr. Kuenzli. Chicago alone claims 8,500 members, or more than the entire national organization claimed in 1933.

Throughout its history, the Federation has maintained a "no strike" policy. It works for the improvement of teaching methods as well as for better living conditions for the teachers themselves.

Or to put it in the words of Mr. Kuenzli, "The union encourages the continuous growth of teachers, both as persons and as professional workers entrusted with the responsible task of rearing children and youth in the ways and outlooks of democracy."

The recent action, Mr. Kuenzli believes, will strengthen the union in its efforts to bring unorganized teachers into the union. Thousands of teachers, he says, have hesitated to join because of adverse publicity emanating from a few local unions. Now there will be no such barrier, he thinks.

Total of 'Frozen' Assets In U. S. $7,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—John W. Pehle, the Treasury Department's Controller for Foreign Funds, estimated today that some $2,500,000,000 in cash and other assets were affected by President Roosevelt's order "freezing" the holdings of Germany, Italy, and other continental European nations in the United States.

Previous freezing orders had put $4,500,000,000 of foreign assets under his control, making the total of restricted foreign funds here approximately $7,000,000,000. An inventory is being taken to determine the exact amount.

Mr. Pehle was unable to say just how much of the new frozen funds belonged to Germany and Italy, but other sources indicated that probably most of the $2,500,000,000 caught by last Saturday's order belonged to Switzerland and other countries.

Dummy Accounts Sought

To ferret out reportedly large sums hidden under "dummy" names by the Axis, however, he revealed that Erwin May, former Treasury attache in Berlin, has been appointed to head a special investigating staff.

Mr. May's sleuths will operate mostly in New York. Here in Washington, Mr. Pehle is building up a staff of accountants, foreign exchange experts, and others to scrutinize applications for the use of frozen funds. The staff now numbers 175 and is growing rapidly.

Most of the staff slept on cots in their offices the first two nights after President Roosevelt signed the order. They were busy sending telegrams and answering long-distance telephone calls to advise bankers of what to do with European accounts.

Constant Secrecy

Mr. Pehle doesn't talk much about his work. It is so secret that he and his staff burn scratch paper before throwing it in a waste basket. Scores of armed guards watch continuously.

He is guardian not only of foreign bank accounts. Other foreign "assets" under his control include paintings, diamonds, and art objects.

Under the freezing system, Mr. Pehle's "O.K." is necessary before a national of one of the continental European countries can get even his own money out of the bank.

British Pleased

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—There was no effort to conceal satisfaction in British quarters over the United States' order closing German consulates but, as usual, informed sources declined to comment on a matter between two other governments "in which Britain is not directly concerned."

16-Page Query Brings 'No'

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—Defense attorney W. W. Smith propounded a hypothetical question in a trial here. The question took 4,800 words and covered 16 pages.

The answer was "no."

Bronx German Learns 11 Languages; Wins Phi Beta Kappa at City College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Back in 1929, six years after he arrived in the United States from Germany, Walter Golterman of 979 Summit Avenue, the Bronx, began taking courses at City College. He said he did it "to occupy his spare time" and satisfy his curiosity.

How well Mr. Golterman occupied his "spare time" will be indicated at City College commencement exercises tomorrow night when he will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science, magna cum laude. In addition, he has already been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Golterman, a naturalized citizen and an interpreter by profession, especially enjoys studying languages. In addition to English, he has mastered Portuguese, Spanish, French, Danish, Swedish, Norwegion, Polish, Russian, German, Dutch, and Italian. He does not expect to take any more courses at City College, perhaps because it has about run out of languages that he doesn't know.

Mr. Golterman will put his knowledge of languages to further work this summer when he takes a trip to Mexico. If he likes the climate there, he intends to stay in the Republic.

Solons 'Walk Out' Over Relief Funds

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 17 (AP)—A walkout by the Republican-controlled Senate ended the fifty-fourth session of the California Legislature, leaving the State Relief Administration stranded with funds estimated to carry its 27,000-case load only three days more.

The unique close last night brought widespread speculation as to whether Gov. Culbert Olson, a Democrat, would call a special session to formulate some relief plan.

Governor Olson declared, "It is deplorable that the Legislature has ajourned sine die leaving some hundred thousand people to destitution, who are entitled to relief."

On the other hand, Senators who supported a vetoed "home rule" relief bill said in a joint statement:

"The S. R. A. caseload has fallen from 117,000 to less than 27,000. It is declining every week. The emergency is over. The S. R. A. is an unjustifiable duplication of both county and State departments. It was inefficient and political."

British to Stress American History

LONDON, June 17 (AP) — The British Board of Education announced today that it was arranging a number of short courses on United States history and current problems for teachers in all types of schools.

The courses are to be arranged because the Board is "impressed with the fact that British children are much less well-informed about the history, life and achievements of the United States of America than are American children about the history, life and achievements of Great Britain."

Ex-Army Pilot One-Man Recruiter

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Out of a downtown Manhattan furniture store flows a stream of applicants for the Army's Flying Cadet Corps, and the Army is more than satisfied that Ben Lakow, who runs the store, has found a hobby.

Mr. Lakow, a stocky, reticent man of middle height, was a pilot in the World War. Within the past year he has sent 132 applicants to the recruiting office, according to recruiting officers who call him the Army's "one-man recruiting office."

Seventy-eight of his nominees—considered a high percentage—have passed the rigid physical and aptitude tests and are now in training. Mr. Lakow keeps careful score and sent his latest candidate to the office with a letter which began:

"With pardonable pride, may I submit my 132nd Flying Corps applicant? He is excellent material and I trust he passes and will increase my accepted candidates to seventy-nine."

Coal Mine on Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With more publicity being given it then ever before, the exhibition coal mine at Pocahontas, Va., is expected to be visited by a record-breaking number of tourists this summer and fall.

The Bluefield, W. Va., Chamber of Commerce has been advised by N. Clarence Smith, Chairman of the Virginia Conservation Commission, that a sketch of the show mine will be printed in several metropolitan newspapers.

Du Pont Activities Increase in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Evidence of the South's new place as a world chemical center is the estimate, recently made public, that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company's investments below the Mason and Dixon Line soon will exceed $210,000,000. These investments, which comprise plants and operating capital, are designated as "permanent commercial enterprises."

Largest of the company's new undertakings in the South are a nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., and additions being made to its synthetic ammonia plant at Belle. W. Va.

Current commercial operations embrace 15 plants in eight southern states. They are now furnishing jobs to 15,000 men and women in their operating forces. Employment and pay rolls, at present approximately $28,000,000 annually, apart from construction and other temporary activities, will be increased substantially as the new facilities being built or planned are completed.

Gandhi Sees Wider Civil Disobedience

BOMBAY, June 17 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's Nationalist leader, hinted today in an interview that civil disobedience encouraged by him might be intensified.

"Deep down in me there is a feeling the struggle will become progressively fiercer," he said.

[On April 26 Mr. Gandhi said the Nationalist Congress Party had dropped temporarily its demand for the independence of India and wanted only "freedom of speech and the pen."]

Meanwhile, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Former President of the Central Legislative Assembly, said there was "extreme dissatisfaction" among Indians over the economic and financial policy pursued by Great Britain during recent years.

Virginia Booklet Lists Road Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Publication of a new edition of the booklet, "State Historical Makers of Virginia," which gives the inscriptions on the 1,400 markers along the principal highways of the State plus certain supplemental data, has been announced by N. Clarence Smith, Chairman of the Virginia Conservation Commission.

This publication for tourists will be distributed to Virginians as well as non-Virginians, although emphasis will be placed on out-of-State distribution as a means of atracting new travel business. The Commission will distribute it through the mails in answer to requests, and through several hundred of the larger tourist and travel bureaus from coast to coast and in Canada.

Inscriptions have been placed in the booklet by highways exactly in the order as they appear from north to south and west to east. Thus, motorists through the use of the booklet may read the inscriptions without stopping their cars.

In addition, intersecting highways on which markers are located are indicated at appropriate places among the inscriptions. This has been done to enable the traveler to know that, if he leaves the route on which he is traveling, he will find the markers on the new route beginning on page so and so. This permits the motorist to play continuously and conveniently the fascinating game of reading Verginia history while he travels throughout the State.

Food Gifts Halted

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The President's order freezing German and Italian funds has virtually ended the sending of food package orders to Germany, it was learned from agencies handling this business.

The firms heretofore received dollar payments, in most cases for food packages for Germany, which went to American banks in payment for credits invested in Germany after the World War. Orders were wirelessed to Europe directing the purchase and distribution of food with registered marks.

Edward H. Dederick, treasurer of the Fortra, a branch of the Hamburg America Line and Nord Deutscher Lloyd, which handled a large percentage of these orders, said, "We are ready to abide by the President's orders."

"We have stopped all remittances of food packages to Germany but we are not closing our offices," he said. "We shall carry on our other business activities."

He said, however, there was little other business to carry on because of the strained relations between the United States and Germany.

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Race for the Boston Mayoralty Is On as Curley Announces His Candidacy

Former Mayor Seeks Fourth Term in Office

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political leaders throughout Boston's 22 wards were studying the suddenly changed political weather in the Hub today after announcement by former Gov. James M. Curley last night that he will again seek a fourth term as Mayor of Boston.

Mr. Curley is the first major political figure in the Hub to announce his candidacy. His speech at the Hen Club banquet in Charlestown, studded with criticism of the Tobin administration, is the opening salvo in the Hub's 1941 mayoralty contest, in which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, permitted to succeed himself under a new law, is expected to ask the voters for a second term.

In 1937, Mr. Tobin defeated Mr. Curley when the latter made his first bid for a fourth term.

A virtual two-man contest between the veteran and his erstwhile political student, who is a vigorous and forceful campaigner, is foreseen by some observers.

They base this speculation on the theory that with Mr. Curley and Mr. Tobin rallying the Hub's political factions behind them, there would be left insufficient support for any other political light to win. School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, for example, is widely quoted as having said he might run against Mayor Tobin in a two-man fight, but that he would not run if Mr. Curley entered the picture.

Entrance of other major contenders might merely have the effect of subtracting enough strength from Mr. Curley (or Mr. Tobin) to allow Mr. Tobin (or Mr. Curley) to win.

The former Governor's initial campaign platform was revealed in his speech last night by three arguments:

1. Mayor Tobin's $19,000,000 Central Artery Traffic Bill is a scheme promoted by bankers and "moneyed interests" to unload over-taxed real estate on the City.

2. Mr. Curley was Mayor during the World War. His experience would be valuable today.

3. Mr. Curley would grant one day off in seven to Boston policemen, to replace the day-off-in-eight system. Mayor Tobin specifically declined to do this, in a speech at the policemen's Communion breakfast recently, on ground it would place too great a burden on the taxpayers. The police are a powerful political group.

The Tobin administration argues the Central Artery traffic improvements are imperative to save Boston from further decentralization and consequent bankruptcy. The Mayor is building a civilian defense organization which his supporters cite as proof of the administration's capacity to meet a war emergency.

Both Mayor Tobin and School Committeeman Norton declined any comment today on Mr. Curley's speech. There is a question in the minds of some observers as to whether exchanges between possible contenders will be more than sporadic for some weeks to come. Newspaper columns are crowded with war news, public attention is attracted to larger issues, and other facors seem to drive home the advantages of a brief campaign. Many Bostonians will remember that this time four years ago, in contrast, the insurgent Tobin camp was pushing its campaign full blast, and candidates were firing volleys at each other at every public speech or celebration.

DeWitt John

Americans Called Dupes of War

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17 (AP) —United States Senator John A. Danaher of Hartford charged today that "the American people were made the dupes of a gigantic political conspiracy" engineered by interventionists during and since the 1940 presidential campaign.

In a letter published in the Hartford Courant answering recent criticism of him by the Connecticut Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the Republican Senator asserted that Wendell L. Willkie "was the willing tool of the interventionists."

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Boys in RCAF

Garret Fuller (left) and Stanley F. Walden, Jr., both of Newton, are instructors in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Turned down by the United States Army, the young men offered their services to Canada and were promptly accepted.

Two Newton Boys Are Happy As RCAF Flying Instructors

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Canadian youths in training with the Royal Canadian Air Force are confident about the outcome of the war in Europe—their only fear is that they won't be sent across to help bring the victory.

That's the word brought back by Stanley F. Walden, Jr., and Garret Fuller, both of Newton, Mass., who are serving as flying instructors in the RCAF.

Home on a furlough from the Service Flying School at Dunnville, Ontario, where they are helping to turn out about 50 pilots a month, the boys described their students as a "confident and cocky group"—so cocky in fact, that their enthusiasm has to be dampened occasionally in the interest of safety.

"Just to show how much their heart is set on flying take one of my students who cracked up the other day," said Garry. "It came time for his first solo. I gave him final instructions, checked over a few points, and sent him off. The big trainer started down the field, left the ground—and then something happened. The ship nosed over and crashed with a roar that sent emergency crews on the run. I hustled down expecting the worst. The plane was demolished but there was no sign of the student. As I stood scanning the wreck I heard a familiar voice."

"Say, Sergeant, I won't lose my chance on account of this will I?"

Safe and Sound

"It was my student. A little the worse for wear but safe and sound after being thrown clear. Despite the close call his first concern was whether or not it would lose him his chance to gain the coveted wings."

"And there are hundreds of Americans serving in the RCAF who are just as cocky," Stan interjected.

Most conscientious students at Dunville, the boys agreed, are New Zealanders. They take it pretty seriously. They're as anxious to make good as the Canadians and Americans but flying doesn't seem to come as naturally.

Although parachutes are standard equipment of RCAF fliers the students receive no actual drill in their use, the American instructors explained. Chutes are worn on the theory that they can be used if the emergency arises. Few transport planes and lack of equipment prohibits any attempt at organizing parachute troops in Canada at present.

Turned down by the United States Army Air Corps because of minor defects in vision these American boys, who are just beyond their majority, were warmly welcomed by Canadian officials when they applied several months ago. The story of how they set out to become fliers and eventually won their wings in the RCAF is a story of typical Yankee resoluteness.

It was in February last year that Stan Walden quit Union College and with his pal Garry Fuller set out for Texas and the Dallas Aviation School. In six months they had successfully passed the course and returned to New England with their pilot's licenses.

Commercial Job

Having failed to make the Army Air Corps, the boys decided to try for a commercial job. At the Norwood airport one day a crony from the Dallas school flew in, steamed up about joining the Canadian Air Force. He told his friends about the Clayton Knight Organization in New York which was interesting Americans in signing up with the RCAF.

Quicker than you could say "bail out" the lads were off to New York, and almost quicker than that they were on their way to Ottawa and the RCAF Headquarters. With them went a guarantee of $5 a day and all expenses on the trip, whether accepted or not.

Physical examinations were passed and the young Americans were hustled to Manning Depot, Toronto, one of three large clearing stations for Canadian Army recruits from which they are assigned to permanent stations.

A short period of basic training and the future instructors were sent to Camp Borden, 60 miles north of Toronto, for a refresher course and 50 hours of flying. Here, where 30,000 soldiers are in training, the boys joined the Service Flying Training School, where they became familiar with BT14's (Harvards) and BC1A's (Yales), used for training.

Two months of the refresher course, with intensive training in ground school, navigation, meteorology, mathematics, and gunnery, and the students were given the cherished wings, symbol of a full-fledged pilot.

Final step in the evolution of an air force instructor came next—a three-week instructor course at the "Randolph Field of Canada," the Central Flying School at Trenton, Ontario, where Fleets and Lockheeds, as well as Harvards and Yales, were flown.

The American boys are in for the duration, with the understanding that should America enter the war they may join their own forces. They did not lose their American citizenship and their Newton draft board has given them Class 2 deferment for men engaged in essential defense work.

As flying instructors with rank of sergeant they receive $3.70 a day and keep. They expect soon to be promoted to rank of flying officer with a salary of $210 a month.

. . . but More Books Wanted

New England men in Army and Navy training stations have received 15 tons of magazines and 25,000 books from the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, it was announced today. The Service, located at Room 78, 581 Boylston Street, issued a request for more reading material, especially that concerning sports, in making the announcement.

Labor's Use of Strike Denounced by Moulton

Labor's utilization of the strike weapon as a means to enforce its demands, was attacked by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, who addressed the graduation class of Northeastern University at the Boston Arena last night.

"We are confronted here with a grave national problem, which reaches to the heart of the problem of organization and procedure in a democracy," he said. "Are the rights and interest of the majority of the laborers involved to be ruthlessly overridden by irresponsible but powerful minorities who are not averse to the use of gangster methods?" he asked.

"Are industries which provide employment to be obliged to close their doors because of the demands of disaffected groups who set themselves up as labor and industrial dictators? Is the government of all the people to have its program of national defense hampered, if not scuttled, by these elements?

"It makes no difference whether the leaders are Communists, Socialist, anarchist, or just plain racketeers—they cannot be allowed to override the will of the great majority," declared Dr. Moulton.

The Brookings President was among five distinguished leaders who received honorary degrees at Northeastern's 40th Commencement last night, when 572 seniors received degrees in course.

In addressing the graduates, 203 of whom will be absorbed immediately in national defense industries, Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of the University, said: "These are challenging days. America needs from you today your greatest physical energy, your keenest mental ability, your fullest measure of devotion. To you much has been given by inheritance and by training in mental capacity, in knowledge, in skill, in moral purpose. And as set forth in the greatest book of all time: 'Unto whom much is given, of him shall much be required.'"

Meanwhile, other New England colleges and universities have been continuing their Commencement activities. Among them:

New England Conservatory:

The annual graduation exercises of the New England Conservatory of Music were held in Jordon Hall this afternoon, with the outstanding members of the class participating as soloists in a concert presented by the orchestra, under the conductorship of Wallace Goodrich, Director of the Conservatory.

Director Goodrich awarded 36 diplomas, 21 degrees of Bachelor of Music, and three Masters of Music degrees. The Charles R. Hayden Medal, originally presented by George Henschel, was awarded to Lillian Jones. Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty, awarded the Philip R. Allen Prizes in composition to Simon Sandler of Gloucester, Mass., Phyllis Sampson of Chatham, Mass., and to Jean Papineau-Couture of Montreal, Canada.

Williams:

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Commencement speaker at Williams College yesterday, warned against "too great" a concentration of central authority in the United States, and added that, with the country "under threat of war," it must be made certain that any further centralization of power is vital to the protection of essential national interests.

"If it threatens to turn our people into pawns, we must call a halt, for such a trend leads to weakness, not to strength," he declared. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will be secure under our Constitution, but not under the rules and regulations of a Government which is either domineering, or is bogged down by red tape and overburned officials who try to keep too much authority in their own hands," he added.

"Washington should be the bridge of our ship of state—not all the gun turrets, engine room, and galley, combined," declared the Massachusetts Chief Executive, who was among nine distinguished citizens to receive honorary degrees at Williams.

Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College, warmly praised Governor Saltonstall as "a great public servant, simple, direct, of warm human sympathies, well fitted by character and long training to guide the destinies of the Commonwealth in peace or war."

In addition to conferring the nine honorary degrees, Dr. Baxter presented degrees in course to 159 Williams College seniors. Forty-nine of these received degrees with distinction.

Radcliffe:

Radcliffe College seniors and PhD candidates will be guests of honor at the annual alumnae dinner to be held at the Hotel Statler tonight. Representatives of 53 classes will attend the meeting to hear reports from college and alumnae speakers.

Dr. Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, and Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Professor of Choral Music at Harvard and Radcliffe, will address the dinner guests, and representatives of the three chief reunion classes and of the seniors will each give five-minutes talks.

Mrs. Paul DeWitt Caskey of Belmont, Chairman of the Radcliffe Alumnae Fund, will make the annual presentation of the fund to the College, and the gift will be accepted by Dr. Comstock.

Tomorrow morning, the Commencement exercises at Sanders Theater, Harvard University, will bring Radcliffe Commencement Week to a close.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court will be the speaker, and Dr. Comstock will award degrees to 161 seniors and 53 graduate students. Radcliffe does not award honorary degrees.

Yale:

Commencement exercises of Yale University's undergraduate schools were held in Woolsey Hall this morning, where 664 seniors of Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School, and the Engineering School received their degrees.

These were presented by Yale's President, Dr. Charles Seymour, who also announced the University's six highest awards, one of which went to William E. Jackson, of Jamestown, N. Y., son of Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General and Supreme Court nominee.

Mr. Jackson's award was the David C. DeForest Prize, given to the senior "who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner."

Following the parade of reunion classes to Yale Field this afternoon, the baseball game with Harvard was called at 3 o'clock. At 8:45 tonight, the Dramatic Association will present Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" in the University Theater.

Tomorrow, the annual Commencement Exercises, at which graduate and honorary degrees are conferred by Dr. Seymour, will be held in Woolsey Hall at 10:30 a. m. This will be followed by the Alumni luncheon at the University Dining Hall at 12:30 p. m.

Speedy Discharge Of Cargo of Hemp Made by Transport

The United States Army transport Republic, which arrived in Boston Saturday afternoon with a cargo of Manila hemp to be made into rope for the Army and Navy, sailed today for New York after discharging its cargo in record time.

The Republic arrived from the Philippine Islands with 21,250 bales of hemp, each weighing 235 pounds, and filling every available inch of space including staterooms, locker rooms, and parts of the engine room, according to Clement A. Norton, Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier where the vessel docked.

Longshoremen worked around the clock in response to the request of the Government authorities that all speed be given the work. Started Sunday morning the discharging was completed at 10:30 p. m. Monday with time out only for meals and shifting of crews.

Fete Is Planned For British Relief

A garden fete will be held on the estate of Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Faulkner Farm, Brookline, next Saturday to aid the Sandy MacFarlane Fund for the benefit of the British War Relief, it was announced today.

A Scottish program, featuring the Boston Scottish Highlanders Pipe Band with Angus McKillop as pipe major, twot roops of Highland dancers from Boston and Pawtucket, singers andother musicians will highlight the event.

Ticket chairman of the event, which begins at 2 p. m., is Sandy MacFarlane, 40 Court Street, Boston.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music and Spot News. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25-6m).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latn-American listeners; News; Special Features, and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WROS (11.87mc-25.36m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Rhythmic Melodies; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p.m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBSO Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Rhymin' Time; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orch.; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; "Viennese Ensemble."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQT, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music by Zoltan Kodaly; Orchestra; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report; News in English. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees From Northeastern University

Standing, left to right—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Doctor of Literature; Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, President of Brookings Institution, Doctor of Laws; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, Doctor of Laws; Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N., Retired, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Doctor of Engineering; Godfrey Lowell Cabot, chemist and manufacturer, Boston, Doctor of Science. Seated—Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, President of Northeastern University.

Honorary Degrees Awarded in New England

Leaders in many fields are recipients of the honorary degrees which continue to flow forth from New England colleges and universities at their annual Commencements. Among those honored are the following:

Northeastern University

Godfrey Lowell Cabot, chemist and manufacturer of Boston, Doctor of Science.
Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, Doctor of Laws.
Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. Retired, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Doctor of Engineering.
Harold Glenn Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, Doctor of Laws.
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church, Boston Area, Doctor of Literature.

Williams College

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, Doctor of Laws.
Vannevar Bush, President of Carnegie Institution, and Chairman National Defense Research Committee, Washington, Doctor of Science.
Brooks Atkinson, dramatic critic, New York, Doctor of Humane Letters.
Bishop Wallace Edmonds Conkling, Episcopal Bishop, Chicago, Doctor of Divinity.
Julian Park, Dean of College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Buffalo, Master of Arts.
Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator, Doctor of Humane Letters.
Edgar Montillion Woolley, actor, Master of Arts.
Hallie Flanagan Davis, Director of the Federal Theater, Doctor of Humane Letters.
John Mason Brown, dramatic critic, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Smith College

Mary McMillan, artist, of Syracuse, N. Y., Master of Arts.
Justina Hill, bacteriologist, Johns Hopkins University, Doctor of Science.
Agnes Mongan, of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, Doctor of Humane Letters.
Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Doctor of Laws.
Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Professor, Columbia University Graduate School, Doctor of Laws.

Middlebury College

Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Doctor of Laws.
Judge Thomas H. Noonan, Official Referee of the New York Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws.
Hilda Belcher, New York artist, Master of Arts.
Olin Dow Gay, Trustee of Vermont Academy, Master of Arts.
The Rev. David W. Reid, Methodist Episcopal Church, Burlington, Vt., Doctor of Divinity.
Col. Ellsworth C. Lawrence, New York Supreme Court Justice, of Malone, N. Y., Doctor of Laws.

Trinity College

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Doctor of Laws.
Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp., Doctor of Laws.
James Ford Bell, merchant miller, Minneapolis, Doctor of Laws.
Clarence E. Sherman, Public Librarian, Providence, R. I., Master of Arts.
The Rev. Bernard Rosecrans Hubbard, "The Glacier Priest," Doctor of Science.
Walter A. Jamieson, news correspondent, Indianapolis, Doctor of Science.
Raymond G. Gettell, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Doctor of Letters.
Thomas James Holmes, of Cleveland, Doctor of Letters.
Bishop Walter H. Gray, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, Doctor of Divinity.
The Rev. Endicott Peabody, Retired Headmaster of Groton School, Doctor of Divinity.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 18
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1440 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WAAB WMEX

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm" ...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Tigers baseball game...	Sports and music.....
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"..	Baseball Interviews ...	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'.	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	Second baseball game:	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	Concert orchestra ..	Education Assn. Conv....	"Stella Dallas".....	Tigers	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Second baseball game:	Novachord solos.....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or...	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown".	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Comic Page Club"...
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story.....	"Home of the Brave"..	Tigers	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"..	"Meet the Band".....	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News"..	"We, the Abbotts"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan's Sports ...	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music: weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"...	"Dance Time".....
6:15	Music; Job Hunters.	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time".....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sport results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Ambassadors Quartet..
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World....	Network program	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Menken in ...	Jimmy Lytell's Orch....	"Concert Miniatures"...	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Musicale .....
7:45	"Second Husband"..	"This Man's Army".....	"Confidentially Yours"	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Wrohl's Sophisticates
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs": drama	**Lord Beaverbrook**	vocalists: chorus	Charlie Spivak's Orch..	"Essays in Drama"..
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45	sketch; News	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama	Freddy Nagle's Orchestra
9:00	"We, the People":	"Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:15	interviews; music.	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour .....
9:30	**"Invitation to Learning"**	**Canadian Organizations Dinner: speakers**	**"Fibber McGee and Molly": music**	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:45				Morton Gould's Orch..	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or..	**New American Music**....	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	**New American Music**....	**guests; orchestra**	"Defense Reporter"...	"Dance Digest".....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs..	**New American Music**....	'College Humor": variety	'Adventures in Rhythm":	"Dance Digest".....
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"...	soloists; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	"Dance Digest".....
11:00	Weather; Music ...	News; music	News Service	**Lord Beaverbrook**	"Dance Digest".....
11:15	Masterworks of ...	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather...	Del Courtney's Orch....	"Dance Digest".....
11:30	Music; records ...	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	M. Loring's Orch..	"Music You Want".....	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Day's End"; News ....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15	"On Your Toes"....	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30	Talk; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**..	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news....	Morning Watch	'Post Exchange'.....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup'	Andrew Jacobson's	'Post Exchange'.....
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup'	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round'	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": drama...	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft: organ...	'Your Morning Pick-Up' orchestra
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten.	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Fashion talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club..	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk....	Clark Dennis, tenor ...	"Bachelor's Children" ...	Singing Strings	'Going Shopping With You' .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights..	
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	'Mary Marlin"	News	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings".....	'Letter Quest'.....
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Goldbergs".....	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Ann Nigro, pianist ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News	'Rhythm Revue' .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs...	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	'Rhythm Revue' .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: talks; music	Musical Roundup	Italian music program.	'The Monitor News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	**Annual Memorial Serv-**	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Woman in White"	**ices of House of Rep-**	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future".	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	**resentatives**	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program ....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"...	Religious Program ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"..	"America in a World of	Ann Demirjian, songs..
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystery Man"...	War": talk	Gypsy Trio .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros": sketch..	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Accordiana"	David Williams, songs...
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride ...	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song...	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	'Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Tigers baseball game...	Sports and music.....
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"..	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"....	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Tigers baseball game...	Sports and music.....
4:00	Talk; Music	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	Network program ..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial...	Tigers baseball game...	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	John Kiley, organist ....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Orch.	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game...	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"Mary Marlin".....	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports; Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today": drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Mrs. Charles S. Floyd...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Musicale .....
7:45	comedy drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Concert Miniatures" ...	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Brass Hats: orch...
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker ...	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15			'How Did You Meet?': sk.	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news ...	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	Will Johnson's Orch. ...	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**"Time to Smile": Eddie**	Gabriel Heater	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Allen; Kenny**	"Meet the Band"	**Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	Talk, John Steele	Album .....
9:30	**Baker; Portland**	**United China Relief**	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	**Hoffa; orchestra**	**Program**	dramatic sketch	'Danger Is My Business'	Album .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or...	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	"The New Moon": operetta .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	'Dance Digest'.....
11:00	Weather; Music ...	News; Music	News Service	**Raymond Gram Swing** ..	Dance Digest .....
11:15

Hundreds of Thousands of N. E. Women Soon Ready for Civilian Defense

First 'Grads' From School; Course Added

By adding another course to its civilian defense instruction, and still adhering to its basic system of pyramiding such instruction, the Massachusetts Women's Defense School promises that New England will have a corps of several hundred thousand trained women within a few months. That's the announcement made by Natalie Hays Hammond, Commandant of the School, which held its first Night School graduation exercises at Faneuil Hall last evening.

Declaring that women are going to win this war, Lieut. Col. Harry M. Leapman, released by the British R. A. F. to assist in training American civilian defense workers, addressed the 143 members of the graduating class.

"In England today," he said, "air-raid wardens' duties are being carried on just as efficiently by women as by men. Women in England are pulling their weight. You can take it from me that they have done more than was ever expected of them.

Job Not Too Much

"It is the members of your sex who are going to win this war. So don't go away from here feeling that what is ahead of you is more than you can take on. It isn't. You can pull your weight just as well as men in air-raid wardens' jobs, in hospitals, and with ambulances."

Warm praise for the devotion of the women to the cause of national defense also was extended by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protective Division of the same Committee, and Miss Hammond, Commandant. Mrs. Humphries Plowden and Mrs. Pat Beauchamp, English women aiding in instruction work at the School, also spoke briefly.

The first school of day students graduated on May 16 as instructors, received their State diplomas, and already have gone to work. Some are teaching at the main school, while others have returned to their communities and are organizing defense schools in different parts of the State.

Those who graduated last night also have made plans to start schools in their home towns, or to assist as teachers in those civilian defense schools already functioning. By June 20, with the next day school graduation, approximately 400 women will have received diplomas from the two day schools and one night school. These, in their turn, will be able to train another 100 women per graduate, by exchanging teachers of different courses.

New Sessions; No Tuition

Beginning on June 30, the School announces a new policy, consisting of three separate schools—a morning school, an afternoon school, and an evening school. Morning sessions will be from 9 to 12:30; afternoons from 1:30 to 5:00. These day courses take a month, every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The new night session, beginning June 30, will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Under the new arrangements, no tuition fee will be charged. A maximum payment of $5, covering the school uniform, supplies, and manuals, will be the only expense. These articles become the property of the student.

Courses given at the School consist of four basic and three elective. The former are: The A. R. P. System; Gas Defense; First Aid, and Principles of Teaching. The executive may be chosen from: Air Raid Wardens, Motor Transport, and Mobile Canteen. For satisfactorily completing a course, the Protection Department of the Public Safety Committee, headed by Maj. Gen. Needham, gives a State diploma.

Thus, by running three schools under the new policy, the maximum number of trained instructors can be 400 a month. If these graduates also return to their communities and train as many women, who in turn instruct others, the results of the rapid pyramiding are immediately apparent.

A practical demonstration of air-raid wardens' work and stretcher drill, combining all three graduate schools, will be given on Wednesday July 2, before the visiting Governors, at 9:15 a. m., in front of Eliot House, Cambridge.

Applicants between the ages of 18 and 60, for the new schools starting June 30, are urged to register as soon as possible at the Massachusetts Women's Defense School headquarters, 883 Boylston Street, Boston.

Air 'Grads' in Jobs

Twenty-four graduates of the New England Aircraft School, which held its first Commencement over the week end, already have entered into responsible positions in the aircraft industry, it is announced by the School.

Representative among their respective employers are such nationally known companies as Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore; Pratt & Whitney Company, East Hartford, Conn., and Vought-Sikorsky, Bridgeport, Conn. Positions accepted vary from engineering and experimental test to inspection.

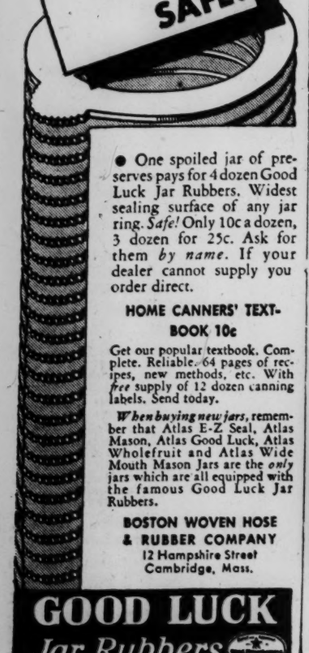
Four engines, a twin-engined amphibian, and about 35 aircraft instruments recently have been added to the School's instrumental equipment, already said to be the most complete in New England. Enrollments are being accepted now for the new mechanics' courses which begin on July 7, at the School's headquarters, 29 Brookline Avenue, Boston.

Senator Glass Portrait Presented to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Presentation of a portrait of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia to the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., by the New York State Bankers' Association, was a highlight of the institution's Commencement exercises on June 7.

The portrait was presented by W. Randolph Burgess, Past President of the Association. Bernard Baruch also paid tribute to Senator Glass "in recognition of the services to American finance of a distinguished citizen of Virginia."



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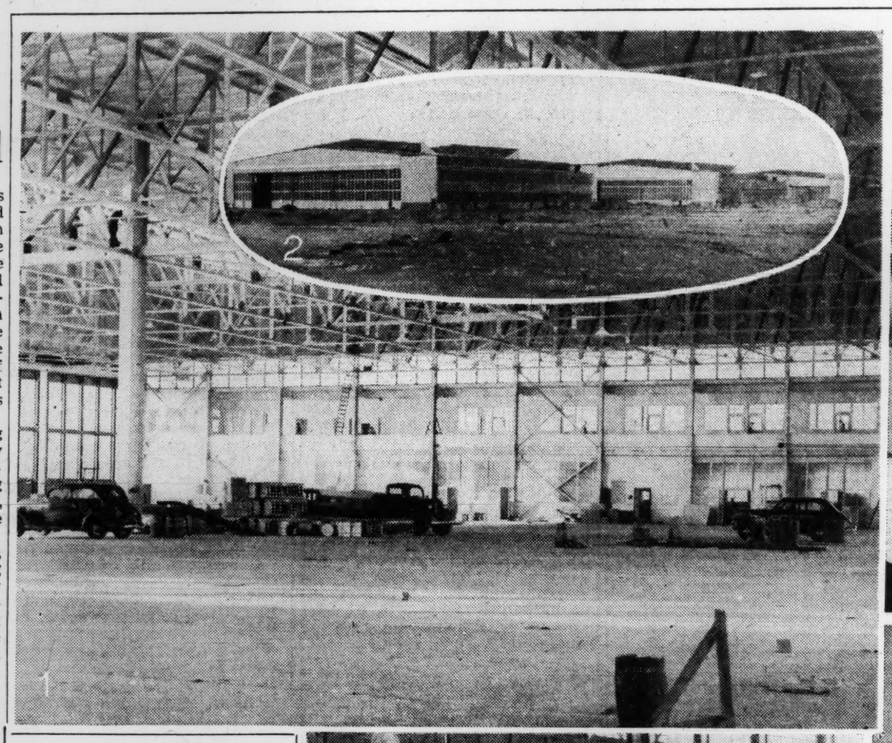
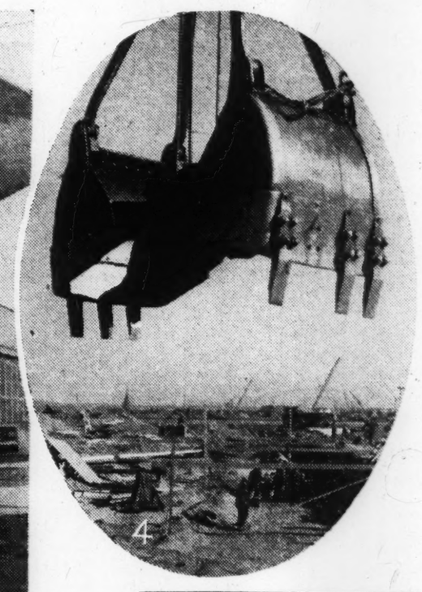
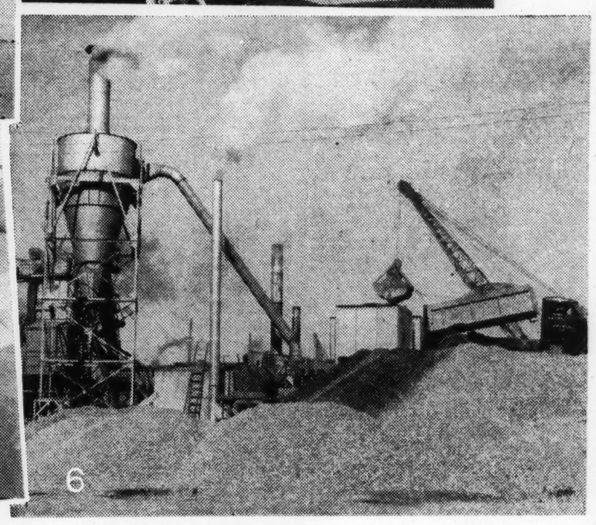






Official United States Navy Photographs

Scenes at Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.

(1) Interior of one of two seaplane hangars already in operation for planes of United States "neutrality patrol." (2) Row of landplane hangars for planes from giant aircraft carriers. (3) One of the "neutrality patrol" planes at seaplane hangar entrance. (4) Jaws of a big shovel digging service lines for the many huge structures of the $26,000,000 base. (5) Single-motor flying boat in one of the hangars. (6) Asphalt plant erected at the base to make materials for runways and roadways.

Naval Air Station at Quonset Nears Completion

Continued from Page 1

way is a Navy-built spur railroad.

When the local naval officers were ready to build the motor approach, they were confronted with acquisition of the land. However, the Navy Department's policy of decentralization made it possible to proceed with the work at once.

Speeded Work

This policy of decentralization also enabled the officers to order materials without delay. Actually, the principal materials were ordered before plans were drawn. Approximate quantities of steel, brick, and cement were determined, and commitments obtained from manufacturers, with a provision that estimates could be revised later on.

Most of the supplies, therefore, were at Quonset when needed.

The base is entered through a set of steel gates at the great guardhouse. Every employee is checked on entering and leaving. Behind the guardhouse is an odd structure that turns out to be one of the Greyhound buses that circulated through the New York World's Fair grounds. It has been salvaged and put to a surprising use. In it every employee is photographed and fingerprinted.

Near the bus is a small shack, bearing this curious sign: "Newfoundland Employment Office." Inquiry brings out that the construction of the Navy's new station at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, is also under the direct supervision of Commander Miller. The Resident Officer in Charge at Newfoundland is Lieut. (j. g.) J. W. Silliman, CEC, U. S. N. R. The major portion of the design as well as purchasing and shipment of materials for this project is handled directly from Quonset in addition to the hiring of American workmen for the project.

260 Cottages

Entering the grounds, one learns that last summer the site was occupied by 260 cottages. In August, the cottages were removed and work begun. Today, the cottages are being restored in a new location just outside the base. Foundations are being built under them and water and gas connected so they will be ready for married enlisted men who will take up year-round residence there with their families this summer.

The first permanent structure encountered beyond the gate is the administration building, an attractive, red brick affair of three stories, virtually completed. Stretching away from it is an avenue of brick barracks. Near by is a mess hall capable of feeding 2,300 men at one sitting.

The trip discloses many other large structures. Two seaplane hangars are encountered. Great steel beams stretch over the hangar doors like tremendous bridges above which the sloping roofs spread out. Through the doors, with the aid of floodlights, great flying boats of the neutrality patrol can be seen sheltered safely for the night. From the doors, great concrete aprons and ramps lead down to the water.

Another structure on the water's edge is a giant pier, at which the largest airplane carriers may dock. Flickering shadows are cast by busy workers and machinery as construction of the pier is rushed under artificial lights.

The car follows an ever-turning course over unfinished asphaltic concrete roads, coming to building after building. There were passed, for example, a power house, an asphalt-mixing plant, two warehouses, and a gigantic assembly and repair plant, termed one of the largest in the world. The steel framework of the latter plant, silhouetted against the evening sky, seemed to spread over half of Quonset.

Airplane Runway

After more turning and twisting, the car suddenly straightened out on a smooth, hard surface. We were told: "You can step it up to 80 miles an hour, if you like. You are on an airplane runway."

The driver did step it up, and the car whizzed on with the greatest smoothness. It was explained an additional surface is still to be laid, which will further increase its smoothness. The original surfaceof asphalt bituminous concrete was laid under the greatest difficulty—in freezing weather, but for the first time a step of this sort was taken successfully.

"At this point, you are over the ocean!" we were told as the car raced up the runway, its spotlight piercing the blackness ahead and disclosing nothing but more runway. "This is entirely made land, filled in with the help of dredges. You may see some of the dredges at work now, where those lights show over the water at our right. There will be other runways like this one in every direction!"

Yet there was still more to be seen! Four large hangars for landplanes, practically completed, and a central control building to guide the take-offs and landings, loomed as bulky shapes in the semi-darkness.

Other structures passed included barracks for bachelor officers, mostly fliers, with a separate room, bath and radio for each man; and 20 colonial-type homes for officers with families.

The contractors for this great project are the George A. Fuller Company and Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, working jointly as a single unit under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract. They have worked under the able direction of E. Walter Hammer, Project Manager; Daniel H. McGorrisk, Assistant Project Manager, and Louis J. Newburg as Dredging Coordinator.

A complete city in itself, built in the midst of winter, Quonset is an achievement that will make Navy men proud they are in the Navy.

By a Staff Photographer

First Night-School 'Grads' of Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School

Left to right—Mrs. Irene Fishel, Wardens' Corps; Mrs. Dorothy B. Wendell, Motor Corps; Mrs. M. Kirkpatrick Hoskins, Radio and Wardens' Corps; Miss Esther M. Dorward, Mobile Casualty Corps; Mrs. Ruth D. Robertson, Mobile Canteen Corps. Inset, left to right—Natalie Hays Hammond, Commandant of the School, and J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Fessenden Memorial Planned at Manteo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, N. C.—Plans have been launched to raise $100,000 for erection of a memorial here in honor of Reginald A. Fessenden, radio pioneer, who conducted many experiments on Roanoke Island.

Dr. Fessenden, who was Thomas A. Edison's chief chemist, is known as the man who first spanned the Atlantic with two-way radio, invented the wireless telephone, originated the submarine telephone, and pioneered in short-wave radio.

'State Dinner' Being Planned For Governors

Governors of a majority of the States, scheduled to attend the 33rd annual Conference of Governors, which is to be held, this year, in Boston, will be the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the brilliant and climaxing event of their visit, the "State Dinner," it is announced.

The Conference extends from June 29 to July 2, and one of the outstanding features will be this colorful dinner on Wednesday evening, July 2, when a number of the visiting Governors will make appropriate addresses. Plans for the event are being worked out by a group of prominent Chamber members under the chairmanship of Jay R. Benton.

Business meetings, sight-seeing trips, luncheons, dinners and other activities are to crowd every minute of the time the Governors are in Boston. June 29 will find many of them at the observance of National Maritime Day. That evening, the New England Council tenders them a buffet colonial supper, prior to attending the Pops Concert at Symphony Hall.

Business sessions start June 30 at the Littauer School of Public Administration, Harvard University, continuing three days. On June 30, Mayor Tobin is to be host at a luncheon, while that evening the Governors will be dinner guests of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Fore River Ship Yards, at which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is to be chief speaker. A typical New England clambake is scheduled for July 2, followed that evening by the closing event, the Chamber's "State Dinner."

Moderate Apple Crop Is Forecast

New England's 1941 apple crop will be moderate, according to present indications, C. D. Stevens, statistician of the crop reporting office of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston, announced today.

Frost during early May, the blossom period, resulted in some damage, Mr. Stevens reported. McIntosh apples, however, are expected to yield a good to heavy crop in most localities. Baldwins and Northern Spies, on the other hand, will be light, the statistician said.

Peach and pear harvests will also be below average, said Mr. Stevens.

Devens Group To Leave For Puerto Rico

Military and defense news from New England:

Puerto Rico Bound—About 2,000 men of the Army's streamlined First Division were preparing today to leave Fort Devens on Friday for Puerto Rico following orders issued yesterday. Scheduled to leave were members of the third battalion of the 16th and 18th Infantry regiments both of which took part in Caribbean maneuvers last winter. The men will go to Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will board a transport. Members of the battalions who had enlisted for one year will be transferred to other outfits if their tour of duty expires in September, Army officials said. It was also announced that 992 selectees at Camp Wolters, Texas, a replacement center, will arrive Friday to be assigned to First Division organizations.

Landing Operations Observed—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army, and John J. McCloy, First Assistant Secretary of War, were on Cape Cod yesterday to watch the 16th Infantry of the First Division, operating from the Army transport Kent, give a demonstration of landing operations. General Drum observed the maneuvers from a Coast Guard yacht off Silver Beach while the Assistant Secretary of War looked on from shore. The First Army Commander later inspected the defense line other troops had set up inland as a protection against landing parties.

Local Priorities Board—Establishment of a priorities field service to give on-the-spot advice on priority problems was announced today by Albert M. Creighton, New England Co-Ordinator for the Office of Production Management. The office, which will be located in the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, will make it possible for business men and manufacturers to obtain advice and instruction on methods to follow in applying for preference ratings in defense orders.

One for the Navy—The Navy held a victory over the Army today in a recruiting skirmish. Naval officials announced yesterday that Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, would apply to join the Naval Air Service. Later, the Army Recruiting officers said he sought admission to the Army Air Corps. A similarity in names caused the mixup. Young Kennedy announced last night: "It's the Navy. I take my physical Thursday."

Going My Way?—A 19-year-old member of the Royal Canadian Air Force did a bit of fancy hitch-hiking the other day and he didn't have to use his thumb. Granted a leave of absence from his base in Quebec to receive his diploma Sunday at New Hampton Prep in New Hampshire, Peter Forsythe of Bronxville, N. Y., was about to return to Canada when he met Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at the Manchester Airport. The Secretary of the Navy invited the young flier to accompany him in his private plane to Montreal, where he had a speaking engagement. The invitation was quickly accepted and the youthful flier returned to duty in style.

Radio Man in Army—Reporting for active duty in the United States Army today W. C. Swartley, general manager of Westinghouse Stations WBZ, WBZA, and short wave station WBOS, was assigned to the Ordnance office, 140 Federal Street.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
COMMENCEMENT, June 19, 1941

Morning Exercises

Admission to the Yard

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day and only members of the Governing Boards of the University, officers of instruction and administration, students and alumni will be admitted. Women and children will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Yard.

The Johnston, McKean and Dudley Gates will be used.

Commencement Procession

The Governing Boards of the University, members of faculties, guests and alumni are requested to assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall at 9.45 a. m. Candidates for degrees in gowns of dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals at 9.45 a. m. in the following order: All speakers and candidates for the degree of A.B. near the east end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for S.B. near the west end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for Adj.A. in front of Stoughton Hall. Candidates for A.M., M.E., A.M. in Teaching, Ph.D., S.B., S.M., S.D., Ed.M., Ed.D., B. Arch., B.I.A., M. Arch., M.L.A., M.R.P., M.B.A., D.C.S., M.P.A., D.M.D., M.D., D.M.S., M.P.H., D.P.H., LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D., S.T.B., S.T.M. and Th.D. in the diagonal path opposite Hollis Hall and facing Thayer Hall. All alumni of the University are entitled to join the Commencement Procession. They should march by classes in order of seniority. The older alumni will have seats on the platform, the younger alumni will be assigned seats elsewhere, but a number will probably have to stand.

Admission to Sever Quadrangle

Ticket holders will enter the Quadrangle by the north and south entrances on Quincy Street. No one will be admitted without a ticket. No cameras will be allowed in the Quadrangle. Members of the University and alumni who are entitled to join the Commencement Procession do not need tickets.

Change of Programme in Case of Rain

Admission to Sanders Theatre

In case of rain the degrees will be conferred in Sanders Theatre, and different tickets will be needed, as "Quadrangle" tickets do not admit to the Theatre. Owing to the small size of the Theatre a limited number of tickets only will be available. Ticket holders will enter by the north transept door of Memorial Hall. No one will be admitted without a ticket.

Commencement Procession

In case of rain, the Commencement Procession will be formed in Memorial Hall.

Officers, guests, and alumni of the University of at least twenty-five years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept and assemble along the north side of Memorial Hall.

Owing to lack of space, members of faculties below the rank of Associate Professor, alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing, and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the Theatre.

Candidates for degrees will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall and assemble in the order stated above along the south side of the Hall, the head of the column at the east end of the Hall.

REGINALD FITZ, M.D.,
University Marshal

War Obscures Man Who Started It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Tokyo announcement that Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara has been raised to the rank of a full General and re-appointed Commander of the Military Academy brings one of the most mysterious figures in recent Japanese history out of the temporary obscurity into which the Sino-Japanese hostilities have forced him and puts him once again into public view, if only momentarily.

General Doihara, known to foreigners and Japanese as "the Lawrence of Manchuria" and to Chinese by less complimentary names is the man who as much as any other single person was responsible for the Manchurian Incident of 1931 that resulted in the "independence" of Manchukuo. He also strove to separate North China from the Central Government at Nanking before 1937 without resort to war and came within an ace of succeeding.

The present conflict in this country is simply a reflection of the fact that he failed in that effort which would have detached the five northern provinces from China proper and set them up as a semi-independent region patterned somewhat after his own creation of Manchukuo. Had General Doihara succeeded he would have won for Japan virtually without cost in yen or men the richest part of all China and Japan would not today be bogged down in four years of war which it cannot seem to win.

Wide World

Gen. Kenji Doihara

Reappointed Commander of the Japanese Military Academy. He was a leading figure in Japanese intrigue which led to the present conflict in China.

Japan's Mysterious Man

General Doihara for a decade has been a mysterious figure in eastern Asia. He speaks several Chinese dialects fluently, is an authority on Chinese history, culture and customs, can mingle with Chinese leaders on their own terms and has an astonishingly wide circle of friends in this country.

General Doihara had an unspectacular career in his early Army years although he graduated from the Military Academy in 1905 at the head of his class. In 1924 he got his first taste of fame when he was responsible for smuggling Henry Pu-yi, the deposed "Boy Emperor" of China, out of Peking, supposedly in a laundry basket.

Pu-yi was kept in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin for seven years but General Doihara finally found a spot for him—he brought him to Dairen after the Mukden incident had been successfully brought off and finally made him "Emperor" of Manchukuo. Meanwhile General Doihara was busy stirring up trouble throughout Manchuria and before he had finished Japanese troops were in possession of all that region.

Busy in North China

He hardly rested after his successful Manchurian adventure before he was busy again in North China. He had been named Mayor of Mukden almost immediately after the incident broke out but this was too much for the Tokyo Government and they finally prevailed upon the military to get somebody else who would not be quite as obvious in Chinese and foreign eyes.

South of the Great Wall General Doihara went to work. He conferred and negotiated with Chinese leaders in the north and succeeded in setting up the East Hopei Autonomous region and the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. He dreamed, though, of Shantung, Suiyuan and Shansi and there he met failure. The Central Government in Nanking was firm against Japanese penetration south of the Yellow River and the Shansi and Suiyuan Provincial Governors, Yen Hsi-shan and Fu Tso-yi, were tougher nuts to crack than those in and around Peking.

The rock on which his schemes ultimately failed, though, was Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan who ran with the hare and hunted with the hounds depending on circumstances. General Sung bent far to the Japanese side on occasion but he swung back before all of North China went into Tokyo's pocket and as a result the Japanese had to send troops to get what General Doihara had sought by intrigue. The result was the start of the war in 1937.

His Record in War

Since the start of the present conflict General Doihara has been in relative obscurity. He was stationed as commander of the 14th Division in Japan and when the troops were sent on active duty to China in 1938 they were badly defeated in Shansi along the Yellow River. The Chinese still speak proudly of how the "Doihara Division" was mauled. He returned to Japan and became a member of the Supreme War Council and in September, 1940, he was named head of the Military Academy to which post he was re-appointed a few weeks ago.

General Doihara is a firm believer in "Asia for the Asiatics" and has been publicly quoted as believing that Japan's influence is destined to spread throughout the Far East at least as far as the borders of India.

Whether General Doihara will ever again play a prominent role for Japan in China is problematical. He is suspected and detested by the Chinese Government in Chungking and his Chinese friends by and large are pledged to the puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei but as a man who assertedly is the greatest "China expert" in the Japanese Army he might well have his uses some day. It would be premature to write him off completely.

Germany Denies Planes Dropped Bombs on Eire

BERLIN, June 17 (AP)—The German Government said today that "after the most careful, most meticulous investigations," it finds no evidence proving that German planes had dropped bombs over Dublin.

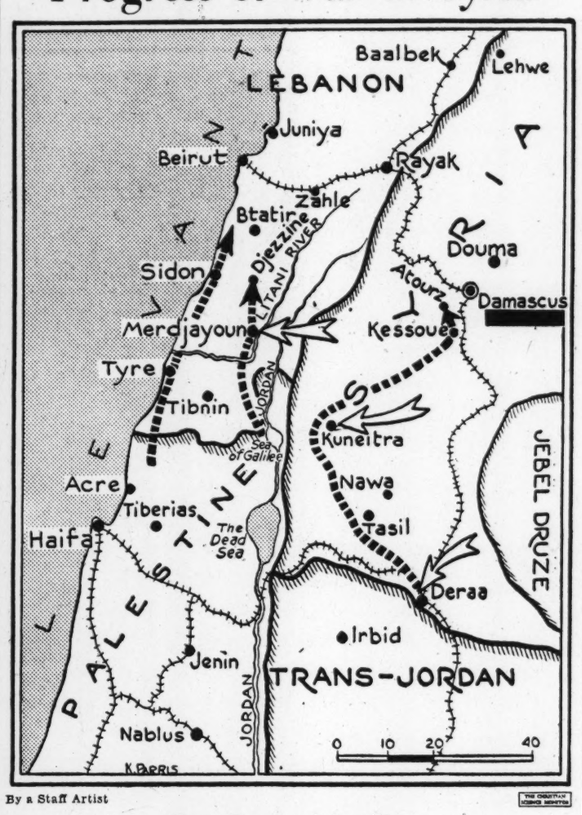
The possibility that German planes might have flown over Dublin mistakingly is admitted, according to authorized sources, but it was said that certainly no bombs were released.

[The Government of neutral Eire charged June 2 tha bombs which killed more than a score of residents of Dublin May 31 "were of German Origin" and demanded reparations from Berlin.]

Should the Irish Government be able, nevertheless, to furnish convicing proof of German responsibility for the Dublin bombing the Reich's Government will not hesitate to renew an offer of indemnification, it was said.

The investigation included both moterial submitted by the Irish Government and by German air force sources.

Progress of War in Syria



By a Staff Artist

Main Zones of Conflict

Heavy dotted lines show routes and extent of British drives in Syria and Lebanon. White arrows indicate points at which French counterattacks have been launched and where fighting is reported to be so heavy that the British and Free French have been forced to call up reinforcements.

British in Surprise Sortie Split Axis Lines in Libya

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, June 17

British troops in a surprise movement "made an initial penetration as far as Fort Capuzzo," just across the Egyptian border in Libya, and "then beat back determined Axis counterattacks by reinforcements hurried there from the Tobruk area," the Middle East Command announced today.

Tobruk——80 miles from Fort Capuzzo—is where Axis forces have been holding British defenders in siege for a number of weeks.

The Cairo war bulletin said heavy losses were inflicted on the German and Italian troops who repeatedly assaulted the imperial forces.

Fort Capuzzo is opposite Salum, where fierce fighting appeared developing into a major battle following the start of the British offensive.

Reports from the front received in Cairo indicated the British were employing the tactics which proved so successful against the Italians last winter—lashing out at Axis communication lines with swift flanking thrusts by mechanized units.

One such unit was said to have pierced 40 miles into Libya, June 16, to rout an Italian column near Gambut, and there were unofficial reports.

It was believed in Cairo that German troops also had been driven from some of their positions in Halfaya Pass, the main gateway to the Egyptian frontier post of Salum which has changed hands many times.

Whether these operations were the beginning of a full-scale offensive was not clear, but it appeared to British observers that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell might be ready for a showdown with the forces the Nazis have been building up in North Africa.

In Berlin it was claimed that Britain's North African forces have lost 100 armored units.

These German reports said Axis forces are stationed between British forces on the Egyptian front and the British garrison at the Libyan port of Tobruk, 80 miles to the west.

Fascist planes, a Rome communiqué declared, attacked the oft-bombed British Mediterranean base of Malta again June 16..

The official Italian news agency Stefani claimed the Italian air attack on Malta had produced considerable damage to drydocks and harbor works in the naval base and that large fires were started.

School at Shanghai Closes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One of the best known and most popular American institutions in the Far East has closed its doors—perhaps for the last time—as a result of the war clouds which have darkened this part of the world. It is the Shanghai American School, an institution which has trained thousands of young American boys and girls, and which has given an education to thousands of other youths of scores of nationalities.

Due to the repeated American State Department advice to American citizens to leave this part of the world wives have been leaving here in increasing numbers, taking their younger children with them. As a result the S. A. S. had few pupils during the last term and it now seem unlikely that it will reopen this fall and may, in fact, never reopen. Only a handful of teachers and students were present when the school ended its April term and many of them are planning to go back to the United States during the summer. When fall arrives, it is doubtful if a corporal's guard could be mustered to carry on classes.

If the school should fail to open this fall, it would bring a temporary end at least to a 29-year history of American education in China which has won the American system of education an enviable standing. The school was opened in 1912, and in the intervening years has expanded its curriculum, increased its enrollment, improved its plant and risen to the front among local foreign institutions.

Schools for Other Nationalities

At the time the S. A. S. began its history there were already special schools established here for children of English, German, Japanese, and French parents. Missionary families in the interior found they were forced to send their children to one of these schools which, while admirable, failed to give the type of education necessary for a child to enter a college in the United States.

The only alternates were either to teach the child at home or to send him to a school in the States. Neither choice was satisfactory to many and with the growing business community here facing the same problem the Shanghai American School was founded.

Nine years later the school was incorporated under American law and a permanent Board of Trustees was established with the business and missionary groups being represented on it equally. Officials of the American Government also served as honorary members.

The school grew rapidly and in its hey-day before the evacuation advice reduced it to a shell of its former self its pupils numbered between 500 and 600. It was considered one of, if not the best, American educational institution outside of the United States.

Kindergarten to High School

While it gave primarily an American education pupils of other nationalities were admitted freely so long as their presence did not result in the crowding out of an American child. Chinese, Britons, Japanese, and others were enrolled year after year. The school had classes from kindergarten to senior high school and a special feature was its senior course in Chinese history and culture.

Located in the French Concession, the school was laid out on 15 acres of green lawns which, with the Georgian architecture adopted, made it seem like a bit of New England set down on the China coast. Athletic grounds, laboratories and other necessities were provided for.

Many a grown man and woman, here and in many other parts of the world, is learning with regret these days that his alma mater may be sacrificed on the altar of war and war scares.

Plane Delivery Strikes New High

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif., June 17

Army bombers and naval patrol planes worth a total of $10,450,000 were delivered by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation during May, breaking all previous production records, Major R. H. Fleet, Consolidated President, said yesterday.

The May production included B-24, four-motored, long-range land bombers for the United States and Great Britain; PBY and Catalina naval patrol planes for the RAF and the U. S. Navy; PB2Y-2's, built exclusively for the Navy.

The one-month production total established in May surpassed the total production of the company for the entire year of 1940, and its total for the first quarter of 1941. During 1940 Consolidated planes worth $9,349,550 were deliverd.

French Launch Strong Counterattacks in Syria

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, June 17

The British and Free French invaders have sent reinforcements into heavy fighting in Southern Syria where the Vichy forces have launched strong counterattacks, the British Command at Cairo announced today.

This fighting was at Merdjayoun and Kuneitra, each about 40 miles southwest of Damascus. Vichy French troops have continued bitter resistance at those points in spite of the advance of other allied columns to the outskirts of Damascus.

In Vichy it was reported that a French counterattack had driven the British out of the strategic town of Merdjayoun, which was captured by British forces a week ago.

Merdjayoun is only a few miles from the Palestine border.

"Although the Allied forces are making steady progress on the coastal sector (in the drive toward Beirut) and have captured several further positions in the Kessoue area (10 miles south of Damascus), strong counterattacks by Vichy troops have been launched at Berdjayoun and Kuneitra," said the British Middle East Command communiqué.

"Allied reinforcements are now approaching both these places, where heavy fighting is continuing."

French Counterattack

Vichy reports earlier said French troops were counter-attacking in a triple effort to offset the British capture of the Syrian town of Djezzine.

Djezzine is 40 miles west of Damascus. Loss of this town to the British gave a French column near Merdjayoun to the south little alternative save to counterattack since it was threatened with encirclement.

Other French attacks reported by Vichy were east of Mount Hermon and in the Jebel Druze region which the French reported had been quiet up until now. These two offensives apparently were designed to cut British supply routes from Deraa and Kuneitra to Damascus.

The British pushed on through these points in the drive on Damascus without accounting for isolated French units hanging onto their flanks, the Vichy reports said.

British Take Madani

British forces meanwhile were attacking Atourz, six miles south-southwest of the Syrian capital of Damascus after capturing Madani yesterday, authoritative British sources reported today. Madani is 10 miles south-southwest of Damascus.

The British sources reiterated that the British-Free French command was going slowly in the Levant States purposely to keep losses as low as possible both for themselves and the defenders.

Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme was said to be carrying on in command of the Free French forces despite injuries from an air bomb.

In the capture of Sidon, on the Lebanese coast, the British were reported to have captured seven tanks, two of which were usable, as well as some stores of ammunition.

Reports from Jerusalem indicated a part of the Imperial forces moving up the Lebanese coast toward Beirut had struck off to the northeast from captured Sidon in a flanking operation against Damascus.

There was general agreement that fighting on all fronts was becoming heavier, and there were reports that French resistance had been bolstered by troops moved in from northern Syria.

German Hands Off in Syria: Does It Mean New War Move?

Continued from Page 1

oil output of the Baku wells and the more efficient transportation of the Ukraine railroads.

4. That before developing an "all-in" assault on Egypt or invading Britain itself, Herr Hitler wishes to see Vichy-governed France and Britain antagonized to the utmost. It is speculated that he figures the best way to expedite such a situation is to keep German troops out of the picture and to create the impression that the Vichy men are fighting to keep their few remaining possessions and liberties for themselves.

5. It is contended by some that, while doing any or all of these things Herr Hitler intends to profit by the strong strategical situation he has engineered with the conquest of the Balkans and Crete to concentrate a sustained air attack upon the British Navy from a ring of strongly defended air bases, thereby striking at Britain's most powerful weapon in the Atlantic as well as in the Mediterranean, indirectly assailing Britain's land forces on all fronts, and threatening to cut off supplies to Britain, the "reduction" seen by many as an essential preliminary to an invasion holding out any real prospect of success.

6. The last theory regarding Herr Hitler's next move is that the Germans will invade Britain before the United States proclamation comes decisively to bear on the balance of military power.

Staff Conversations

If this is to be the next Nazi move, reported staff conversations among the Nazis, Italians and Vichy-governed French during the past few days might have been concerned with the apportionment of the roles these three must play, the Italians already being cited as policemen for the Balkans—although the Germans are credited with the intention of retaining the airdromes there—the French contributing sea bases and shipping, and the Germans throwing in every weapon they have.

This last theory gains some support in reports of troop concentrations and movements in Northern France with special mention of Northwest Brittany. In some areas normal train services have been suspended for several days.

While authorities here stress the vital importance of being ready at any time for an attempted invasion, the general consensus of opinion is disinclined to look for an invasion, but for one or more of the other five alternative theories.

While there is little doubt that the German General Staff would be willing to make virtually any sacrifice to bring about a quick and victorious end to the war, President Roosevelt's action in freezing German funds and closing down of consular agencies has introduced two new elements having a bearing on Germany's war plans. It has heightened the Nazi desire for a quick German victory before United States aid becomes decisive, but at the same time it has given rise to the possibility that United States aid will become effective in time to prolong the war before a quick victory is possible.

Racing Against Time

Germany is now racing against time, or to be more specific against the United States's growing involvement and aid to Britain.

Thus Germany, it is argued, may be gearing its war machinery for a quick victory, while at the same time laying long-range plans should a quick victory fail.

In support of this view are the steps the Germans are known to have taken to conscript French and other labor for munitions and other producing plants that will require time to bring to peak output, a pointed omission by the Führer in recent speeches of allusions to a speedy victory and the substitution instead of a statement that German soldiers would have a still better weapon next year, and the growing impression that the sinking of the Bismarck symbolizes increasingly effective opposition to the Nazi's submarine and air operations in the Atlantic.

It may be pointed out too, without the least desire to indulge in wishful thinking, that Herr Hitler has timed all of his offensives so far to coincide with the most advantageous climatic conditions and that the next four months represent the worst time in this respect for a major attack against Egypt from the western desert. The Nile rises from June to October multiplying the difficulties tanks would have to contend with in the delta region and the intense heat imposes its greatest burden on men and machines.

Enemy Kept Busy

It has not been suggested that Herr Hitler believes himself incapable of successfully defying the seasons, but recent dispositions of German troops and the apparent halting of one arm of his pincers movement towards Suez by the British advance in Syria is held to indicate a probability that he is giving priority to other plans while holding down a large number of Allied troops in North Africa by a threat from the west and while he sees others committed to a campaign of apparently increasing difficulty in Syria.

A rapid conclusion to the Syrian operations, therefore, is hoped for by observers here who have seen the harm done by the strategic skill with which the Nazis so far have compelled the British to do what they were least fitted to do—disperse their limited resources of troops and equipment hither and thither on the perimeter of the zone in which the Germans, operating from interior lines, have been able to switch large land and air concentrations with maximum ease thus keeping the Allies guessing as to where the next heavy blow was going to fall.

The Germans are doing that very thing right now as the Free French, with the British in support, advance into Syria, taking the initiative through the compulsion of their defensive needs. But if the Allies are held up by Vichy defenses and operations drag on, the intense German reinforcing of troops and planes which observers have noted in Crete, Rhodes, and other Axis bases in the Eastern Mediterranean, might not seem so irreconcilable as it does today with possible developments further west.

Axis Deriding British to Arabs

ANKARA, Turkey, June 17 (AP)—New German and Italian schemes for fanning Arab violence against British authority in the Middle East to counteract strategic reverses of the Axis in Iraq and Syria were reported yesterday.

The Italian Minister to Iraq, Signor Melleni, who was ordered from Baghdad by the pro-British Iraq Government, arrived in Ankara by plane and was expecting to continue to Rome, but he has now been assigned to Teheran, capital of Iran (Persia), as "observer" with the fugitive Rashid Ali El Gailani, the pro-Axis former Premier of Iraq, who fled when the British got the upper hand there.

Signor Melleni was accused by the British of having acted as Axis paymaster in Iraq, financing Rashid Ali's revolt and of arranging to supply French arms from Syria for Iraq guerrilla tribesmen.

Axis informants in Ankara said that when he rejoins Rashid Ali he will be in a position to "re-inspire the Iraq independence movement."

Neutral reports supported British claims that British "pacification" of Iraq is nearly completed. RAF units have been established as far north as the Mosul oil fields, strong military control has been placed over rail and highway communications, and the roundup of desert bands is proceeding.

A huge German propaganda campaign was reported launched in the Arab world, based on alleged documentary evidence that the British are negotiating to open Syria and Iraq to Jewish colonization, similar to that in Palestine.

The main Nazi theme was said to be the charge that "Jewish banking interests in New York forced a guarantee from the British of a great Jewish homeland in return for supporting United States intervention in the war."

German propagandists here are exhibiting anxiety over the effect of the British promise to effect an independent Arab state, either singly or a federation of other Arab states.

Anti-Jewish agitation is regarded by the Germans as the likeliest way to sabotage the British reordering of the Middle East.

Contract With Shipyard Signed by Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A contract between the City of Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Shipbuilding Corporation, which recently announced construction of a huge shipyard here, was approved by City Commissioners.

Under provisions of the agreement, the City agrees to acquire the 1,300-acre Brooks-Scallion property at Eastport for the company. The shipbuilding group contracts to buy at least $500,000 worth of electric power from the City at a guaranteed profit of 10 per cent to the City, or $50,000 a year.

New York Urged To Buy Coal Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Recalling the acute coal shortage in New York City during the Winter of 1917-18, when the Entente Allies and Associated Powers were asking for all the fuel United States mines could produce and King Frost was retarding shipments from Port Elizabeth and other New Jersey railheads, William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, is today urging consumers and home owners throughout the country to lay in their supplies of next Winter's anthracite and bituminous this Summer.

This recommendation, he said, was done not only to afford the consumer an opportunity to save money, but to do something for the defense program. The buy-now coal campaign has the approval of William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, and other Government officials.

"I think I am safe in saying that most domestic users of solid fuel will have no difficulty in storing a supply sufficient to last all Winter," Mr. Morgan added. "Certainly those buyers who have capacity to store fuel now can hardly be other than wise and prudent to put this space to work, contributing something to the release of facilities which may well be overburdened next Winter."

Textile Union Loses Suit for 'Check Off'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Employers cannot be compelled, in the absence of a specific agreement, to deduct union dues from a worker's earnings, in the opinion of a ruling handed down by the State Supreme Court here.

The tribunal's four-to-one decision involved a case in which the local affiliate of the Textile Workers' Union of American sought to require the Pacific Mills to deduct union dues through a wage assignment.

A clause providing for "checking off" union dues was not obtained by the union in a collective bargaining agreement and contract signed with the Pacific unit in October, 1939.

Gas-less Sunday Seen Costing Virginia $61,157

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., — Virginia Highway Department officials estimate the State would lose $61,157 in gasoline taxes every Sunday should motorless Sundays go into effect to conserve gasoline and oil supplies.

The estimate was based on the figure that 20.44 per cent of all passenger car travel occurs on Sunday. This percentage includes both in-State and out-of-State cars, but does not include trucks or other commercial vehicles, which, it is understood, would be exempt from the proposed motorless Sunday ban.

The estimate for a full year was $3,180,214.

Plane-Ferrying Head Arrives in Canada

MONTREAL, June 17 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, newly appointed British head of the trans-Atlantic plane ferrying organization, arrived from England yesterday via Newfoundland.

Sir Frederick is Former Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command.

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U-Boats and Freedom of the Seas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Robin Moor sinking, started with blinking signal flashes from a Nazi U-boat, now throws floodlights on America's new approach to one of its most cherished doctrines—freedom of the seas.

America has voluntarily modified its own laws governing the movements of American ships and nationals, but shows no disposition to permit either Berlin or U-boat commanders to interpret international law and practice for the United States.

The pattern of 1914-1917 emerges persistently, with important differences.

Compared with the Lusitania, the Gulflight, and other ships whose names symbolized American insistence on freedom of the seas last time, the Zamzam and Robin Moor record a slower tempo of involvement with German U-boats. These two ships are the only ones seriously affecting American lives or property at sea after nearly 20 months of this war.

A special case—the British liner Athenia—occurred on Sept. 3, while Britain's acceptance of war with Germany had hardly ceased sounding around the world. Aboard were many Americans who had sailed from home before war began. For this reason, no war zone had been proclaimed, although the Neutrality Act provided for such a zone to be proclaimed by the President as soon as he decided a state of war existed.

Twenty-eight Americans were lost on the Athenia. No other losses have since been sustained.

The first major incident occurred last time only six months after war began, when an American freighter was sunk.

The Lusitania Case

The British liner Lusitania, byword for the arousing of American opinion against German submarine frightfulness, went down off an Irish headland on May 7, 1915, only 10 months after war broke out in Europe, and two years before the United States entered.

In volume of American shipping sunk, and in persons jeopardized, the last war far exceeds this one to the present point.

No fewer than 19 American merchant vessels, totaling 74,033 tons, had been torpedoed before the United States declared that a state of war existed with Germany. Of these, 15 sank, and four were salvaged.

Contrast in Years

Now that the 46 persons aboard the Robin Moor are safe, and the 148 Americans from the Zamzam are slowly reaching home, this war has not raised the most acute problem of law and emotion for America—the killing of its neutral nationals when in pursuit of rightful neutral activities.

Contrasts in damage done to American nationals and ships this time are attributed directly to self-denying ordinances enacted by the United States in an effort to avoid just such incidents as the Robin Moor.

Foremost among America's laws designed to by-pass the rip tides leading to war through avoidable incidents, is the Neutrality Act which forbids Americans to travel on belligerent ships, and excludes American bottoms from specified war zones. The Robin Moor was entirely American, and was sunk far from any war zone recognized by the United States, or officially proclaimed by Germany.

The lack of such neutrality legislation from 1914 to 1917 exposed American interests to indirect attack from the start of the war.

Neutral Rights

At that time the United States stood foursquare on its traditional doctrine that all seas were open to its ships and nationals. As a neutral, America insisted on full respect for neutral rights by both belligerents.

In pursuit of this unrestricted freedom of the seas, America ran into difficulties with Britain even before the U-boat menace had become acute. Echoes of the War of 1812 reverberated through disputes over rights of search and seizure as American ships plied the Atlantic with cargoes which Britain was determined to prevent from reaching Germany, directly or indirectly.

This time the British have rigidly applied their system of taking neutral ships into British ports for examination, but American maritime interests have been spared much irritation due to their exclusion from war zones.

The first incident to occur in spite of the Neutrality Act came with the Zamzam sinking in the South Atlantic on April 17. Egyptian and neutral, the Zamzam was sailing from Pernambuco in Brazil to Capetown, South Africa. The 148 Americans aboard could not have been there without permission of their Government, acting within terms of the Neutrality Act. In this instance the Germans delivered all passengers safely ashore in occupied France, although Americans had previously been endangered when the Nazi surface raider fired on the Zamzam without warning.

Feelings Aroused

So the tempo rose high in the Athenia incident—before the Neutrality Act had been applied—subsided until the Zamzam, and now reaches undetermined intensity with the Robin Moor.

As the first American-owned ship to go down before a Nazi U-boat in this war, the Robin Moor compares with the William P. Frye, 3,374 gross tons, torpedoed on Jan. 27, 1915. No persons were lost. The cargo of wheat was ruled contraband by the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, a surface raider.

In international law, the question of what constitutes contraband is so controversial that belligerents seldom agree on borderline cases. Wheat on the Frye, and rails on the Robin Moor, were viewed as "materials for the enemy" and so were sent to the bottom.

For the United States, new decisions of law and conduct emerge from the Robin Moor sinking. In action, the policy announced by Reichsführer Hitler some months ago of sinking any ship carrying supplies to Britain, seems to extend to the seven seas. Restricted war zones of the kind provided in the Neutrality Act therefore lose their meaning as protections for Americans ships and nationals.

Nazi Warning

Nazi Germany says in effect: Keep off the seas—the seven seas.

American tradition and law preclude acceptance of this extreme Nazi threat. Specific issues arising from the Robin Moor therefore turn, in international law, on the definition of contraband, and on the treatment accorded to neutral passengers.

Safety of passengers is an accepted rule of international law, subscribed to by Germany.

In the last war, all rules were swept aside by Germany in its unrestricted submarine warfare. Ships were sunk without warning, and neutrals were warned to keep their vessels out of the danger zones.

Such a sinking overtook the Lusitania so suddenly that only a few lifeboats could be lowered. Germany preceded this attack with newspaper notices, printed beside sailing dates of the Lusitania, warning neutral Americans to stay off English ships. Because of this circumstance, the Lusitania disaster was viewed as deliberate, although Germany then, as now, did not want to incur American retaliation.

In the Lusitania notes, America insisted on, and obtained, German recompense so far as recompense could be made.

Against such a background, the State Department at Washington is formulating its Robin Moor note, probably destined to stand beside the Lusitania notes in the development of American conceptions regarding freedom of the seas and America's place in the world.

International Law On Submarine War

By the Associated Press

The rules for humanizing submarine warfare were prescribed in Part IV, Article 22 of the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

Germany later subscribed to the submarine agreement which was perpetuated in 1936 among the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and Italy.

This is the agreement:

Part IV—Article 22

The following are accepted as established rules of international law:

(1) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface vessels are subject.

(2) In particular, except in case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew, and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

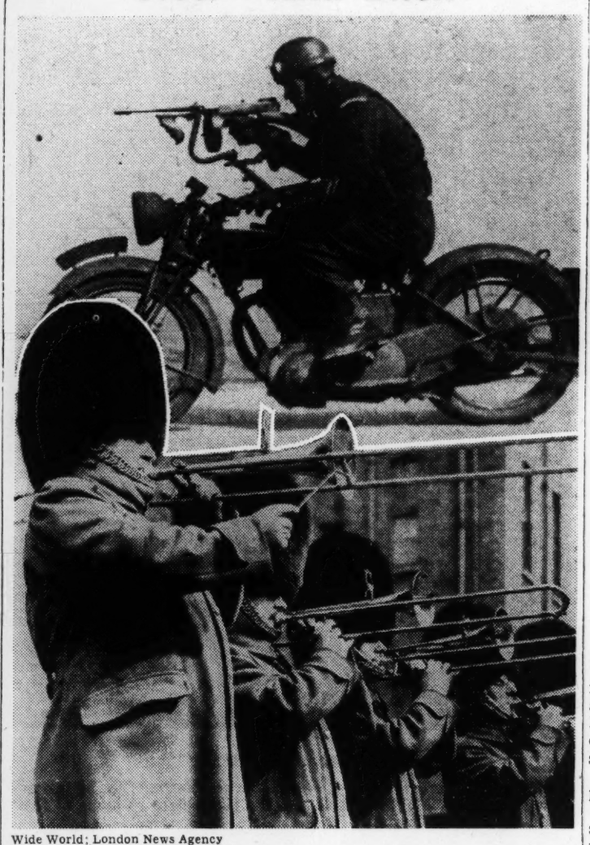
The high contracting powers invite all other powers to express their assent to the above rules.

List of Consulates

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP) — Germany has 24 consular establishments in the United States and its possessions. They are at Mobile, Ala., Los Angeles; San Francisco; Balboa and Colon, Canal Zone; Denver, Colo.; Honolulu; Chicago; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston; Detroit, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y., New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Manila; Aguadilla, P. R.; San Juan, P. R.; Newport News, Va.

The largest consular staff, in New York, includes a consul general and five consuls and vice consuls.

Now—And Then



Wide World; London News Agency

Grenadier Guards in War and Peace

Britain's famous Grenadier Guards are soldiers and, whether it's war or peace, they do their job well. The upper photo shows a Grenadier equipped for Blitz warfare, with a tommy gun mounted on his fast-moving motorcycle. Below you see the Grenadier Band playing outside Buckingham Palace before the outbreak of hostilities.

Robin Moor Victims Agree 'Sub' Was German

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, June 17 (AP) — The Robin Moor's Chief Officer was praised today by the last saved passengers of the torpedoed American freighter as the man who brought them to rescue after 13 days in a wave-tossed lifeboat.

He is Melvin Mundy of Bethlehem, Pa., who steered a lifeboat load of passengers—three of them women and one a two-year-old boy—by a sketchy chart he copied from his captain's map, and was at the rudder when a British rescue ship was sighted.

That ship picked up two other boatloads and landed here last night with all of the missing from the Robin Moor—35 passengers and crew members feared lost after the Brazilian ship Ozorio picked up the fourth boatload of 11 survivors June 9.

The survivors said that fortune of the sea—not any wireless notification of their plight by the submarine—saved them. The officers and crew members who boarded the submarine declared positively it was German.

German Accent

All agreed that the submarine's officers and sailors who spoke used good English, "but with a German accent."

There was disagreement, however, as to identifying marks on the submarine. Mr. Mundy said a red bull's head was painted on the conning tower. Second Mate Robert Taylor, said he saw under the bull's head the word "Taureau"—French for bull. Another crew member said the word painted there was "La Touche."

Mr. Mundy, who boarded the submarine, told how he pleaded with the commander to spare the Robin Moor.

Failing in that plea, the officers of the Robin Moor declared they had given this firm warning to the submarine crew: "You will be sorry if you carry out your threat to sink our ship."

A few minutes later, the Robin Moor went down.

At the submarine's orders Chief Officer Mundy went aboard her when the Robin Moor was stopped May 21 south of the Cape Verde Islands and midway between Africa and Brazil.

Refused to Listen

"I told the commander we had nothing but ordinary merchandise for South African ports—merchandise such as pleasure cars—but he wouldn't listen to me," Mr. Mundy said.

"He kept saying over and over again, 'you have supplies for my country's enemy and I must therefore sink you.'"

Capt. Edward Meyers of Baltimore, Md., said he had not believed the submarine commander when he promised to send for help, so ordered the lifeboats to leave the scene. Part of the United States' charges that the incident was a violation of the humanitarian rules of warfare rest on whether help actually was sent for.

Here is the way Mr. Mundy told his story:

"I had just taken over the four o'clock watch when I saw blinker lights on the horizon.

"The lights said, 'AAA,' which means 'what ship?'

"I answered, 'American steamer Robin Moor.'

"I was very careful to signal the word 'American' first because I had a suspicion it was a submarine.

"There was no immediate answer, so I sent someone down to awaken the captain.

Captain on Bridge

"He came on the bridge in pajamas.

"Then the captain ordered the signalman to signal: 'Who are you?'

"The answer came back immediately: 'Submarine.'

"A minute later the submarine flashed 'LRL,' which means 'don't use your wireless.'

"We stopped our engines on our captain's orders and so informed the submarine.

"Then the submarine flashed: 'Send a boat to me.'

"We uncovered two lifeboats. The Captain sent me along with the boatswain, four alblebodied seamen and one other seaman in our number one lifeboat to the submarine.

"Before I left I cautioned the wireless operator not to touch his key until we returned. The submarine was showing only a pinpoint of light, although we had asked for a light to guide us."

"The commander of the submarine was waiting on the deck for us. The first thing he asked was 'Where are your papers?'

"I told him he had not asked me to bring them.

"'The commander was in a brown coat with tweed trousers. He asked the name of our boat. I told him.

"As he talked I saw men in naval uniforms. The conning tower bore a painted mascot of a red bull's head. We had no way of finding out the name or number of the submarine.

"It was obvious, however, to all of us that the submarine was German. All the men—even those who spoke distinct English—did so with a decided German accent. I have known plenty of German sailors so I was sure.

German Trademarks

"Another proof we had was that the submarine commander gave me bandages for my leg which was injured. Each bandage was marked with German trademarks.

"The commander asked me the name of our ship. When I told him we were the neutral American freighter Robin Moor he asked what our cargo was.

"'General merchandise for South African ports,' I told him.

"'But you have heavy machinery on board,' he said.

"'You are wrong,' I told him. 'That is nothing but automobile parts we cannot carry in the hold.'

"He then asked me if I didn't have motors among the cargo. I replied that the only motors were automobile pleasure car motors.

"'What is the rest of your cargo' he asked.

"I replied 'nothing but tin plate.'

"The submarine commander then said what he frequently repeated before we saw the last of him: "You have supplies for my country's enemy and I must sink you.'

"I asked him then how much time he would give us. He replied, 'only 20 minutes.'

"Then I pleaded with him. I told him we had eight passengers—that we didn't care about ourselves but that he ought to consider the passengers. I pointed out that one of the passengers was a little child. He only shook his head.

Told of Women Aboard

"Then I tried to impress him that we had women aboard. He still shook his head. I told him about a man and wife who were in the sixties.

"'We can't get people like that in boats in a hurry,' I told him.

"'Well, maybe I'll give you 30 minutes,' he said.

"Before we left, the submarine commander promised he would take our lifeboats in tow. He warned us he would sink us without waiting if we used our wireless to send an SOS.

"The last thing I did before leaving the commander was to try to beg him to take our ship to some neutral port such as South America where he could discharge our cargo or take possession of our ship or do anything he pleased as long as he got the passengers ashore safely.

"He absolutely refused. He kept repeating: 'You carry supplies for my country's enemy.'

"As we pushed off toward our ship I called back: 'You will be sorry if you carry out your threat to sink our ship.'

"Later the submarine fired 33 shells into the Robin Moor from her deck gun. The ship went down in 18 minutes.

"Then the submarine fired volley after volley from her antiaircraft guns at floating cargo until it all sank.

"The submarine commander promised me several times he would radio our position to rescue ships but when no help arrived, I knew his promise had been an idle one. Then we began rowing in the general direction of Brazil."

Mr. Mundy was in the clothing he had borrowed from the crew of the rescue ship as he told his story in a Capetown hotel room.

Captain Meyers and Chief Engineer Henry Elrod of Staten Island, N. Y., confirmed all he had said and joined in expressing conviction the submarine was a German craft.

They picked up Mr. Mundy's story, telling how exactly 20 minutes had been given the Robin Moor.

All crew and passengers got into the four lifeboats without accident.

"Mundy brought me back an order I had to present my ship's papers to the submarine," Captain Meyers said, "so we rowed over and turned them over to the commander.

"While we were near the submarine one torpedo was fired.

"The four boats stayed together four days. On the fifth day we lost sight of No. 3 and the next day another left us, but she rejoined us on the eighth day."

Mr. Mundy was in a boat with seven passengers and at the rudder when he saw a puff of smoke on the horizon. It was the rescue ship.

They rejoiced when they heard the rescue boat's whistle. Later the Robin Moor survivors learned that the rescue ship captain who had sighted them thought the lifeboat was a submarine and blew the whistle to call all hands to emergency stations for fear of an attack.

Raids on Ruhr Renewed by RAF; Nazis 'Quiet'

LONDON, June 17 (AP) — The Royal Air Force in attacks, its sixth consecutive night of bombing raids on Western Germany, delivered its principal blows on the Cologne and Düsseldorf districts, where "many fires were left burning," authoritative British said today.

The night attacks followed offensive daylight sweeps yesterday during which, these sources reported, aircraft of the bomber command continued attacks on shipping off the coasts of Germany and the German-occupied Netherlands.

At least 14 German aircraft have been destroyed during the past 24 hours around Britain, the British said.

[In Berlin the High Command said individual industrial plants and rail facilities were hit in British bomber raids on several places in Western Germany last night, but added that 26 British planes had been downed in day and night operations. Several civilians were killed and others wounded while houses were destroyed and damaged in residential districts, the communique said.]

Points of Nazi Attack

Overnight activity by the Germans centered near the east coast and in the west and southwest of England, and in two places some damage was done and a few persons injured, the British reported.

The British said they lost six planes yesterday.

Three of the 14 Germans claimed shot down were hit during the night, the British said. Presumably these three were bombers, while during the day 10 fighters and one seaplane were claimed.

The strength of the British attacking units during the past six nights of bombing of the Ruhr industrial district of Germany was reported to be many times that of last August and September. The British now are using bigger planes which carry fire, explosive, and new "super" bombs, it was said.

One unofficial estimate had the RAF unloading more than 1,000 tons of explosive bombs during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night attacks on the Ruhr. Hundreds rather than scores of British bombers now fly at night, it was said.

Coastal Command Helped

There was no hint concerning the type of planes used in the attacks. Some sources said United States-built long-range bombers probably are being kept by the RAF for raids on Berlin and targets farther afield. Most Hudson bombers arriving from across the Atlantic go into action with the coastal command.

The flow of American planes, it was said, is permitting England to release its own bombers for big night raids at the risk of heavier losses.

Observers asserted they now were "puzzled" over the comparative inactivity of the German Air Force against Britain while the British were bombing Germany heavily.

During the preceding lull in the air war on both sides, bad weather had been given as the reason.

London sources said that one explanation for the continued relative inactivity of the Luftwaffe might be a transfer of planes to the Russian frontier.

Britain Detects Planes Better

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Scientific developments of great promise in the detection of German aircraft have been forthcoming since the Luftwaffe began concentrated assaults upon selected cities last autumn, it was stated authoritatively today.

An informant said British industries now are producing increasing quantities of "an ingenious apparatus" to detect raiders and that the United States and Canada "in particular are organizing powerful aid" in this respect.

The need for trained men to operate the secret devices has increased in proportion to production, this source said, adding that Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State, in an Empire broadcast tonight would issue a special invitation to men overseas with technical experience to "come forward and help us in the maintenance and repair of the new equipment."

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons that "thanks to the brilliant work of our scientists, great progress has been made in devising means" of detecting and destroying German bombers over Britain.

His statement was made after a member's reference to an assertion by a Government official in Canada that Britain had a "secret and powerful" weapon against night raiders.

Food-Shelter Tunnel Planned for Hawaii

HONOLULU, June 17 (AP) — Plans for construction of a huge food storage tunnel on Oahu Island, which in emergency could be used as an air raid shelter, were disclosed yesterday by Army officials.

The tunnel, which would be 600 feet long, would be equipped with its own power plant and water supply system. Cold storage and ventilation facilities would be provided. Food storage capacity would be at least 15,000 tons.

Cost of the tunnel was estimated at $750,000. Excavation probably will begin Aug. 1. Construction will take about seven months.

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Swedes Speed Arms and Aircraft Plants

Back in the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the third of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden's determination to defend itself against aggression is supported by a defense program so extensive that it can properly be termed the most important national enterprise of the moment. It has enlisted the services of every unit of Swedish society, and the degree of co-operation obtained is tangible evidence that a democracy can meet the threat of totalitarian aggression with total preparedness.

This is not to say that Sweden was more alive to the danger than other nations, small or large. As far back as June, 1936, the Government headed by Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson fell when the Labor Party (Social Demokraten), of which he is the leader, refused to support demands by a coalition of opposition leaders for greatly increased appropriations for the armed forces.

It is true that the appropriations were voted at that time and the Labor Government gave way to an interim coalition Cabinet from which Mr. Hansson's party was excluded. As an indicator of public sentiment, however, it is more significant to note that the Labor Party was returned to power by the September elections with the greatest popular vote that a single party had ever received. It is even more significant to observe that the Labor Party's bid for a return to power was based on its continued opposition to increased armaments expenditures.

With the elections out of the way, however, it soon became apparent that Sweden could be moved by events elsewhere in the world. Even before Gen. Francisco Franco began receiving substantial aid from Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler, hundreds of Swedish youths went to Spain as volunteers in the Republican cause. Sweden's political leaders, of every complexion, also began to take a more realistic view of events.

Alert to Nazi Threat

By the time of the signing of the Munich pact, Sweden was fully alert to the threat against all small nations and was on the way toward developing its strength.

When Russia attacked Finland there was a tremendous sentiment in Sweden for an immediate declaration of war which would place it at the side of its Baltic neighbor. Swedish military leaders and the Government resisted, however, knowing that Sweden was then unprepared for such a move.

About 10,000 volunteers, including many officers of the Swedish Army, joined the Finns, and large amounts of equipment and materials followed them, with most Swedes either unaware or heedless of the effect on their own country's defenses.

According to statements to the writer by reliable informants in Stockholm, the Swedish Capital was guarded by no more than five anti-aircraft batteries during the last days of the war in Finland, and there were precious few rounds of ammunition available for them.

The City's defenses, as well as the Nation's, had been practically stripped in the effort to aid the Finns. Swedish military maneuvers, stepped up by the proximity of danger, were performed with dummy weapons and dummy ammunition.

Aroused by Finns' Plight

Thus, while many steps had been taken previously, Sweden can really date its all-out effort to arm by the war in Finland. Despite the fact that the Nation still hopes to remain at peace with the world, the effect of its preparedness program has been to turn the country into an armed camp.

The Swedish Army has been expanded to the greatest force in the country's history, with about 250,000 men actively under arms. Reserves ready for instant mobilization would probably bring this number to half a million—this out of a population of 6,500,000. Military conscription has been a fact in Sweden for generations despite the country's 130 years of peace.

Until recently, however, the enforced training has been of a rather perfunctory nature. Now the training period has been lengthened and by a system of rotation every man available for duty is kept in condition. Needless to say, the lessons learned from recent events in Europe are being applied to their training.

Mechanization of the Army is already well advanced and is proceeding as rapidly as the facilities of Swedish industry will permit. Exclusion from world markets by the double blockade was a serious blow to Sweden's defense plan, especially in this particular. But domestic industry has taken up the job with results that have cheered military leaders.

Tanks and armored cars are being turned out in ever-increasing numbers. Their quality is top-flight. A serious handicap is the lack of gasoline and motor oil, but there are reserves said to be sufficient to see Sweden through a year and a half of war. All such reserves have been appropriated by the Government for the Army, Air Force, and Navy.

Other weapons are being turned out in more significant numbers, especially the famed Bofors gun for the artillery and antiaircraft forces. An exceedingly important development is the decentralization of defense industries. They are scattered in small units deep in Sweden's forests.

Gen. Ivar Holmquist, Commander of the Swedish Army, is especially proud of the morale of his men. It is evident, also, that the Swedish people share his feelings, a development that is highly significant in a land where the military man has enjoyed very little prestige for many generations.

One factor that has led to this revised popular estimate is the democratization process that has been going on in the Army for the last several years.

Men From the Ranks

Without detracting from the quality of the professional soldiers, many Swedes declare that today the high morale of the Army can be credited to the fact that 75 per cent of the officers and nearly all of the men in the ranks are amateurs. By amateurs, of course, they do not mean men without training, but reserve officers who are now on active duty.

The Swede has a notion that the man taken from civilian life to defend his country has a better understanding of those things for which he is fighting than the man who long ago selected the Army as a career.

Regarded from the standpoint of a possible invasion, Sweden's coastal defenses probably constitute its greatest strength. Hidden batteries line its shore. Defenses have been strengthened in the Stockholm archipelago and in the skerries near Gothenburg and at every other harbor which might be a point of attack.

Sweden's Navy becomes more formidable by the hour. Officials claim that new craft have been added to the fleet during the last year at the rate of one each week. The Nation's famous shipbuilding yards are continuing to step up their production rate. Except for a handful, these ships are not of a type that could venture onto the high seas to engage the modern battleships of the large powers, but they are ideally designed for the shallow waters and skerries that surround Sweden.

The Air Force is the great weakness. Sweden's fliers undoubtedly rank with the finest in the world, but the country has relatively few planes and many of those it possesses are no match for the types they might be called upon to meet in combat.

To meet this situation the Government has joined with private capital to develop a native airplane industry. Production is now under way at two excellent plants, but to date they have not turned out planes in significant numbers. In one of the plants planes of American design are being built under license. At the other Swedish types of exceptional performance qualities are being produced.

According to the best estimates the writer could obtain, Sweden's Air Force consists of a total of about 500 planes of all types, including trainers. Many of these are obsolete types. This is why the writer was asked dozens of times, "Why did the United States refuse to send us the 100 planes we bought—and paid for—just as the war in Northern Europe broke out? How can we fight without planes?"

Pilot's 'Adventure' In Nazi-Held Areas Filled with Thrills

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service today described the experiences of a United States-born fighter pilot who, in a thrilling hour over German-occupied territory, "shot down a Messerschmitt 110, attacked an airdrome, shot up a searchlight station and two beacons used for guiding returning bombers."

In his first "adventure," the news service said, the pilot encountered the Messerschmitt, which sideslipped away into the darkness after the first burst of fire from the British fighter and "a few seconds later there was a large flash as it hit the ground and exploded."

His next target, the report continued, was some activity on an airdrome, then he banged away at two flashing beacons, one of which went out, and last he shot up a searchlight station which tried to catch him in its beams as he headed home.

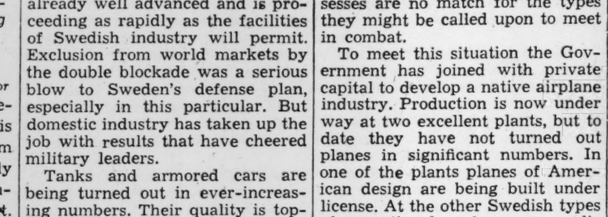
The service said the pilot was a squadron leader, but declined to give his name.

Bank of Portugal Bans Dollar Checks

LISBON, June 17 (AP)—The Bank of Portugal instructed Portuguese banks yesterday not to buy dollar checks for the time being, apparently as a precautionary measure following the freezing of European funds in the United States.

Americans, who found their checkbooks useless, were told that dollar bills could be exchanged for Escudos.

Local bankers expressed the belief the situation would be cleared up shortly since President Roosevelt announced that special treatment would be given neutral nations.



Care of Saintpaulias or African Violets

New Brighton, Pa.

With the growing popularity of the African violet for home cultivation, one wonders that the beautiful hybrids of the species are not more widely known.

The blossoms of these range from deep, almost black purples, through various shades of blue, to a lovely pinkish-amethyst. One especially lovely specimen has almost white flowers.

As with the familiar purple African violet, these hybrid Saintpaulias are cultivated in the greenhouses under very moist conditions; and, while growing them in the ordinary living room is a different undertaking, nevertheless, this expert care can be adapted to home use, with the new varieties as well as with the old.

African violets need plenty of moisture. To water, set the pot in a low pan containing about two inches of water. If placed here in the evening, and left there through the night, by morning the soil will be saturated with moisture through capillary attraction, and the plant, revived and fresh, returned to its place in the window.

Once a Week

This process should be carried out at least once a week, and oftener during the winter when the room is probably overheated; but a drying out of the moisture from the soil should be briefly allowed now and then, as the roots need air as well as water.

It is always safer to give the water from the bottom, because no moisture should be allowed to collect in the tight crowns where the leaves start. Applying the water in this way allows the soil to become fairly dry between each watering, and thus keeps it from being sour.

The question as to whether the roots of the African violet should be pot-bound to make it blossom is debatable. Certain successful growers argue to this effect. The writer however, knows of a home gardener who planted some wan specimens in a long box on the piazza—which, it is worthy to note, faced east and was somewhat shaded by shrubbery—and in this generous space the plants formed sturdy crowns and flowered freely throughout the summer.

The idea of keeping African violets always in the shade is an exploded theory. During the summer indoors and out, a northern exposure is best for them; but in the winter they need all the sunlight they can get, as well as outdoor light. They will never prosper in the middle of a room.

Problems to Be Met

There are certain problems which assail them, which practical experimentation has learned how to meet. Among these is the rust-like scale which is apt to appear on the soil in an orange colored deposit. This scale sometimes creeps up on the stems of the fresh green leaves, destroying them at the base. The easiest way to overcome it is to scrape off the top layer of soil containing the deposit, and replace it with fresh soil, or with sand which has been baked. Carefully avoiding nicotine, which would burn the crowns of the violets, a second remedy would be to dust the affected soil with a mild fungicide.

When, as sometimes happens, the crowns break off at the ground, the dark, decayed portions should be cut back to fresh green tissue, and the stub of the plant rooted in sandy soil as though it were new.

The main thing to keep in view for African violets is moisture seeped in through root and flower and foliage. Probably the best method of obtaining this is to set the pot in a shallow pan of sand or small pebbles over which the water is poured. These will absorb excess water, and form a healthful cloud of moisture around the plant. Given these, and a clay loam to grow in, mixed with a ten per cent amount of peat and sand, and a small amount of fertilizer, the average six-inch African violet, hybrid or otherwise, should grow for two years without repotting.

Transplanting for home culture is best done in the spring. When first started, the violets should not be allowed to blossom until the new roots are formed, and all buds and outer leaves should be removed from the baby plants. **L. S. A.**

A Tuesday Feature.

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International

Leighton McCarthy

Canadian Minister to the United States shown with his granddaughter, Elizabeth Bell, as they make themselves at home at their residence in Washington.

Canada's Minister to U. S. Outstanding in Business, Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Leighton McCarthy, Canada's new Minister here, is successfully adding diplomacy to a career already outstanding in business and the practice of law.

The new Minister comes of a family that has played an important part in the development of Canada since the first McCarthy, the Minister's grandfather emigrated from Dublin to Barrie, Ontario in 1847. From his forebears the Minister has inherited a robust physique, courage and geniality and a great capacity for making friends. As one of his many friends recently described him: "Leighton is an excellent fellow—no 'side' whatever—humorous and very companionable. He has one of the most brilliant legal minds in the Dominion."

Following in the footsteps of his uncle D'Alton McCarthy, a leading Toronto lawyer and a distinguished public figure of the 80's and 90's, Mr. McCarthy served as a member of Parliament for several years at Ottawa. By accepting at the urgent request of the Prime Minister, the post of Canadian envoy at Washington, he is capping an extremely active and varied career.

Leighton Goldie McCarthy K. C. (and now Privy Councillor) was an enthusiastic lacrosse player in the days when that was a popular sport in the Dominion. He played hockey when he was studying law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto, and still takes the keenest interest in Stanley Cup games. He golfs, fishes and rides

Has Many Interests

The Minister's interests are encyclopedic. Some years ago he gave up the active practice of law, and has devoted his attention to the affairs of the numerous companies of which he is a Director. He is President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and is on the directorate of the Aluminum Company of Canada and other manufacturing firms, of one of the country's leading chartered banks, of trust companies and of electric power companies. He is on the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto and of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ontario, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital.

Mr. McCarthy's grandfather was a solicitor in Dublin. His father, educated partly in Ireland, later in Canada, practised medicine in Barrie, Ontario. The boy, who attended high school at Barrie, chose law and received his initial training in his uncle D'Alton's office in Toronto, later on graduation from Osgoode Hall joining the firm. As a youth he took an active part in D'Alton McCarthy's political campaigns, and when his uncle passed on was elected to Parliament for D'Alton's riding of North Simcoe, Ontario. He held the seat for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government until 1908 when he retired from public life. In 1911, he was persuaded by his party chief to contest the constituency again, but in that election, when reciprocity was the issue, the Liberal Party was defeated, the Conservatives under Sir Robert Borden assuming the reins of Government. Leighton McCarthy shared the fate of many of his party members although in his case the margin of votes was very slim. He was later urged on several occasions to enter the political arena again, but he declined, even though he was offered a seat in the Cabinet. His legal practice and his constantly expanding business and charitable interests occupied his entire time.

Remained in Public Eye

Mr. McCarthy's gifts, his success as a lawyer and business executive, his personal popularity and his keen interest in international affairs have kept him in the public eye. Some years ago, before the late Sir Herbert Marler was appointed to the Legation at Washington, he was offered the post, but he could not at that time make up his mind to cut adrift from his varied associations. With the outbreak of war, these considerations were laid aside, and he told Prime Minister Mackenzie King that he was available for any work in which he might help his country in the crisis. When Loring Christie, the Minister at Washington was unable to carry on his duties, the Prime Minister called Mr. McCarthy on the phone from Ottawa, and asked him to step into the breach. "What can you do when the head of your country asks you to take over a job in times like these?" he said after that phone conversation. "You must accept."

Leighton McCarthy has had no actual training in the diplomatic field—he insists he is no diplomat—but his personality, his attainments and his wide experience make him admirably suited, in public opinion, for the discharge of his duties at the American capital. Canada's diplomatic service is so young that the number of career men capable of assuming a post as important as that at Washington is very small. The Minister himself has shown some diffidence about statements that have been made about his friendship with President Roosevelt, but that friendship does exist. During his life he has made many business and personal acquaintances in the United States. His family bonds with the United States are quite close; he has a married daughter living in New York, and his son is married to a New York girl he met at Warm Springs, Ga. The keen interest he has shown in American business and public affairs will make a suitable background for him in his work at Washington.

Finns Side With Reich

STOCKHOLM, June 17 (AP) — The Swedish liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today there were signs that Finland had decided to abandon its neutrality in favor of Germany in any conflict between Russia and Germany.

The newspaper detailed reports of a state of suspense in Finland because of travel restrictions, the transit of German troops ostensibly bound for Norway, evacuation of women and children from the capital, Helsingfors, and reported Russian preparations for mobilization, and commented:

"These reports indicate Finland stood before a choice and now has decided in a direction which results in a fundamental change of its foreign policy.

"When Soviet Russia last August forced foreign minister Vaino Tanner to leave the government, many people expected increased Russian claims and eventually an assault in the well-known manner.

"When this didn't happen it was interpreted as a change in the power balance. From this time on Germany was in the foreground. A more and more defensive attitude by the Soviets was reflected also in Finland.

"The Finnish-German agreement to transmit (German) troops to Norway seem to permit a considerable increasing of German troops inside Finland.

"England seems to await developments . . . . Russian-German friendship now seems so conditional that Finnish neutrality has entered a problematic stage.

"When one of Finland's representatives in Moscow was reproached because of Finlands pro-German attitude, he answered:

"Excellency, your friends also are our friends."

Atlantic Flights in 12 Hours

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Multiple daily schedules requiring 12 hours for nonstop continent-to-continent flights may be expected of transoceanic air service within the next two years, J. T. Trippe, Pan American Airways President, told the annual meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society today.

He delivered the twenty-ninth Wilbur Wright memorial lecture.

New-type Clipper planes, details of which Mr. Trippe said he was not at liberty to disclose, are expected to be delivered early next year. These planes should permit cruising speeds of at least 75 to 100 miles an hour greater than those now available and would be geared for high-altitude, super-charged operations, he said.

Since May, 1939, when Pan American began trans-Atlantic flights, the Clipper planes now in operation have completed 362 scheduled crossings, flying more than 20,500,000 passenger miles without incident, Mr. Trippe said. The planes have carried 4,685 passengers, 445,390 pounds of United States mail and 365,350 pounds of foreign mail, he said.

The war has brought about "forced-draft technical advancement" of trans-Atlantic air service, he told the society, causing the airline to carry passenger and mail loads as great as 10 times the originally estimated volume of traffic. The war has transferred to the airplane about 30 per cent of the total trans-Atlantic mails, he said.

Petrillo Is Re-elected Head of Music Union

SEATTLE, Wash., June 17 (AP)—The American Association of Musicians on June 14 re-elected James C. Petrillo President and chose Dallas, Texas, for the 1942 convention.

Before adjournment, the musicians twice refused to rescind their action requiring national officers of the union to publish a list of association employees and their salaries.

Lindbergh to Speak In Hollywood Bowl

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh has been granted permission to make an address in the Hollywood Bowl next Friday evening under the auspices of the America First Committee.

He is to arrive here by plane Friday morning, accompanied by Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho.

Pétain Cites Year of Gains Since Defeat

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain, reviewing the situation in France on the first anniversary of his assuming the leadership of the State, told the French people today they had been "neither sold out nor betrayed," and asked them to give him their confidence.

In a radiocast address, the Marshal described the situation as improved since the day a year ago when he announced to a shattered Nation that he had asked for an armistice with Germany. But, he warned, there were many trials ahead.

He summed up matters this way: "Today you have for the most part gone back to your homes. Undoubtedly prisoners have not yet returned, women work and suffer, food is difficult to get, taxes irritate you, and your children don't always have enough to eat, but France lives on—her bridges and her factories are being rebuilt."

Paying for Mistakes

"You are suffering and you will suffer for a long time because we have not finished paying for all our mistakes," Marshal Pétain added.

He went on to ask the people whether they were not really better off today than a year ago, when France's roads were clogged with refugees and machine-gunning planes roared overhead.

"Must I remind you of the immense effort of our agriculture, which despite the absence of a million farmer prisoners has put a million hectares (about 2,500,000 acres) of new land into cultivation?" he asked.

"Must I remind you that our youth has stiffened its muscles and its souls, and that purity, ideals, and the spirit of sacrifice is being imposed each day with more force, more radiance?

Tribute from Neutrals

"Must I remind you of the judgment neutral nations have passed upon our country, of the tribute they have paid to our recovery?"

The Marshal started his address with a rebroadcast of the speech he made at Bordeaux last year when he took over the role of Chief of State and told the Nation that France no longer could continue to fight.

After the record had been played, he declared: "That is what I told you on June 17, 1940 in a voice broken with emotion. My voice today is again firm because France has risen again."

Charges Dismissed Against 'Red'

BECKLEY, W. Va., June 17 (AP)—More than a dozen criminal and misdemeanor charges against Oscar O. Wheeler, 1940 Communist candidate for Governor, whose fraud conviction was set aside by the Supreme Court, have been dismissed.

The Raleigh County goat farmer was sentenced to a 1-to-10-year prison term last August by Criminal Court Judge Harley M. Kilgore, now United States Senator from West Virginia, after Mr. Wheeler was convicted of misrepresenting a Communist nominating petition to prospective signers.

'Here We Are Again' Wins In Patriotic Song Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—A song entitled "Here We Are Again" wins the $300 prize offered by the Women's Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies as the best of 1,675 entries judged in a Nation-wide song contest, it was announced here today.

The names of the composer and lyricist will be announced later. The winning composition is expected to become "a rallying song for the Nation in the present emergency." It follows:

We're a loyal lot of folks in this great country.
We are loyal to the people everywhere.
For we never start a fight in this great country,
But we're always in the finish, I declare.
There is no war up above—
What this whole world needs is love.

CHORUS

So here we are again,
Me and my Uncle Sam,
In the air, on land and sea,
Here we are again.
Somebody's in a jam.
It's a fight for the right, of liberty.
We love them all,
We'll have you understand.
And for the love of those we love,
We'll fight to beat the band—so
Here we are again,
Me and My Uncle Sam,
We're a Grand old family.

We'll defend our country and all of our neighbors
Until we can find an everlasting peace.
With a peace that's mightier than all the sabers.
All the fury in the world will have to cease.
And with God's help from above
We will build a world of love.

Contestants were advised that songs submitted should embody an immediate challenge to America to meet this crisis as the arsenal of democracy and an appeal to America as a leader among free people to hold aloft the torch of liberty during the present war and in future peace.

Co-operating with the Woman's Division of the Committee in the contest were the National Federation of Music Clubs, the National Music Week Committee, the National Association for American Composers and Conductors, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and the Song Writers' Protective Association.

Kiwanians Hear of Growth In Canada's Army and Navy

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17 (AP)—Canada, with a 13-ship navy at the beginning of the war, has 210 vessels today and expects nearly to double that number by next year, Robert J. Prittie of Winnipeg, Canada, Vice-President of Kiwanis International, declared today.

"Canada's navy, while of course small, is rendering an admirable service, particularly in convoy work," Mr. Prittie declared in an address during an International-Hour session of the organization's twenty-fifth annual convention.

"At the outbreak of war, we had 13 ships; today we have 210 vessels with 18,000 officers and men; next year we will have 413 ships with 27,000 officers and men."

Mr. Prittie told the convention that "the Dominion, like the United States, is putting special emphasis on training pilots for the Air Force through the Empire air training plan."

He said industrially Canada started "almost from scratch," but that "in a period of 12 months, great factories have been built and other large plants have been turned over to the production of war machines, guns, ammunition, explosives, airplanes, ships, and all kinds of war material."

Mr. Prittie declared that "when war broke out we had an army of 4,500 men. Today there are 190,000 in the active army, and 170,000 in the reserve force for defense of Canada and adjacent territory."

Another Canadian, Walter P. Zeller of Toronto, Past Kiwanis Governor of the Ontario-Quebec-Maritime District, in an address to the Kiwanis Club today in Birmingham, Ala., emphasized the undefended border between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Zeller, a delegate to the convention here, said this was an example of what a serviceable reality good will in the hearts of men can be.

Westerner's Economic 'Musts' Seen Basic to U. S. Defense

PASADENA, Calif., June 17 (AP)—The American people must prepare for defense, Prof. Arthur G. Coons declared today, with a realization that modern war is not purely military or naval.

"It is equally if not more a struggle of economics — basically industrial," he told the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Division, in a prepared address.

"We know we are racing against time," continued Professor Coons, head of the Claremont Colleges economics graduate school. "We know who our potential enemies are. Organization must proceed on many fronts."

Hence, he said, the Nation must:

1. Continue to develop as full a control of strategic materials and stock piles as possible, prepare new sources and embargo essential materials.

2. Continue efforts to eliminate unemployment, and to increase the Country's total productivity.

3. Continue to absorb the redirection of productive effort without undue strain as to shifts of labor, capital and the use of materials.

4. Strengthen the agencies of economic planning to the end of a well-co-ordinated industrial

5. Keep the consumption of the people from establishing a costly competition with defense and rearmament.

6. Reduce government costs wherever possible.

7. Guard against undue inflation and checkmate extraordinary price rises of essential commodities.

8. Establish new procedures governing labor relations in the direction of a compulsory waiting period to allow for mediation before strikes; demand elimination of work stoppages arising from jurisdictional labor disputes; increase the minimum work week to 48 hours, if needed, adjusting compensation accordingly.

9. Avoid disruption of agriculture's present productive mechanism by any further new internal schemes of restrictive control.

10. Stimulate the steady flow of imports and exports.

11. Use gold within the hemisphere where helpful in promoting economic stability.

12. Develop tenable economic, commercial and financial agencies in Latin America to aid in holding the economies to the south from absorption in any non-hemispheric orbit.

mechanism.

'Gasless Sundays' Hit in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 17—The "gasless Sundays" ruling by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity as Federal Fuel Administrator, was the subject of a petition today by the New Jersey Legislature, formally protesting the imposition unless absolutely essential to the preparedness program.

Representing summer resort and fishing businesses as "two of the major industries in the State" and certain to be hard hit by the curtailment, the implementing resolution introduced by the Senate President, Grant Scott of Cape May County, was adopted with only one dissenting voice.

Opposition centered on Senator Scott's sponsoring argument criticizing limiting of vital State supplies while large quantities of gasoline were being shipped from New Jersey ports "to destinations which later make such cargoes available to totalitarian governments."

In dissent, Senator Oscar R. Wilensky of Passaic County raised the question that the resolution might be seen as a sign of disunity, with New Jersey unwilling to bear its share of the national defense sacrifice.

"It is true there is a lot of oil and 'gas' going to Japan, he said, "but perhaps those in charge of the destinies of our country may be trying to stave off trouble in the East in the time of crisis elsewhere."

Talmadge Is Balked In Racial Issue

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmade failed in an attempt to oust Walter D. Cocking as Dean of Education at the University of Georgia on charges he advocated racial doctrines contrary to southern tradition.

By a vote of 8 to 7, the State Board of Regents, after a closed hearing, re-elected Mr. Cocking for a new term yesterday.

The Governor made public an affidavit by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, a Secretary at the University, which accused Mr. Cocking of recommending at a 1939 faculty meeting erection near Athens of a training school for graduates of the education school.

Mr. Cocking proposed, she declared, that students be "both blacks and whites—in order to uplift the State of Georgia."

After the Regents rejected his recommendation for non-renewal of Mr. Cocking's contract, Gov. Talmadge shouted to newsmen:

"I'm not going to put up with any social equality in the university system or the State schools. We don't need Negroes and white folks taught together in Georgia."

Hatton Lovejoy, La Grange attorney who represented Mr. Cocking at the hearing, said all witnesses, except Mrs. Hamilton, "gave testimony of their absolute confidence in Mr. Cocking and of his outstanding ability as an educator."

Automobiles of 1942 May Be 'Zincless'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—The possibility that war needs will deprive the automobile industry of all zinc supplies has engineers working day and night to find substitutes, Thomas A. Bissell told the Society of Automotive Engineers recently.

Mr. Bissell estimated that next year's cars would contain 50 per cent less zinc than this year's models, and said that means already have been found to substitute for 80 per cent of zinc parts.

Some of these substitutes, he added, will involve higher costs because of extra machine-tooling required.

Senate Plans Hearing On Separate Air Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—The Senate Military Affairs Committee announced today that it will hold full, public hearings on the controversial proposal to establish a separate air arm, completely independent of Army and Navy administration and organized under a Cabinet secretaryship.

This issue, long smouldering within the divided ranks of the highest officers of the armed forces, is now destined to come out into the open with the introduction by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada of formal legislation providing for a Secretary of Military Aviation to be charged with the autonomous development of the Air Corps.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to which Senator McCarran's bill has just been referred, disclosed that he "strongly favors" the establishment of a separate Cabinet department for the air force.

Senator Reynolds contended that operations in Crete and other theaters of the war had proved that independent air forces can work in complete co-ordination with land and naval forces and that the experience of both the Allied and Axis powers showed this to be true.

There is, however, a wide and genuine difference of judgment on this matter both within the high command of the defense forces and within Congress and it is the hope of Senator McCarran and Senator Reynolds to get the Army and Navy experts to testify before the Committee with absolute frankness.

Stimson Backs Seaway

On the urgent matter of shipbuilding, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, testified before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee today that the St. Lawrence power and seaway project would free the construction capacity of the Great Lakes for American defense and British aid.

He emphasized that the seaway valuably lengthens the "protective route" for shipment of arms to Britain and that the project would release to the defense program the greatest undeveloped source of hydroelectric power, a potential capacity of 2,200,000 horsepower.

The Secretary of War stated that Army engineers now estimate that the project could be completed in "four, perhaps three," working seasons.

Mr. Stimson stressed that the proposed 27-foot channel from the Midwest to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence Valley would remove all barriers to the passage of big ships from the Lake cities to the sea.

Arms shipments by water, he testified, could then be wholly removed from the peril of Axis attack through Labrador. The present Atlantic shipping lanes are now exposed, he said, from New York and "other ports even farther away from Britain."

Troops Moving Out

In another sector of defense today it appeared that the early fears that the Government might use its seizure of strike-bound plants as a means of bringing about Government operation of defense industries and further controls over industry were, at least for the present groundless.

The first experience of the Government taking possession of a defense plant rendered inoperative by a labor walkout was the Army occupation of the North American Aviation Company at Inglewood, Calif., and this morning the Federal troops began moving out and negotiations reopened on the wage demands of the workers.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Branshaw announced that 1,800 of the 3,200 soldiers stationed at the plant two weeks ago were leaving and the War Department said that all troops would be ordered out as soon as it was clear that normal operation could be assured.

In Washington the National Defense Labor Mediation Board began hearings today on the dispute with the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers being represented by a new set of negotiators headed by Richard T. Frankensteen, Aircraft Director of the U. A. W.

More drastic and direct action by the Government against strikes which halt the Nation's defense program is imminent and it is evident that Congress is determined not only to buttress the President's antistrike steps with specific statutory approval but also to add a few new restrictions of its own.

The House Military Affairs Committee, considering the Senate's plant-seizure amendment to the Selective Service Act, voted that acts of violence to prevent willing workers from entering strike-picketed defense plants should be construed as "sabotage" and so punished.

Employers would be exempted from legal claim for back pay on the part of workers who struck against defense production.

As in the Senate, the House Committee approved subjecting defense plants to commandeering if the management, as well as the workers, refuse to utilize the Government's conciliation and mediation agencies to settle disputes.

Draft Age Rulings

The Committee also indorsed unqualified mandatory deferment of selective draft registrants who have reached the age of 28 by July 1 and this step will, in effect, narrow the over-all range of the draft from 21 through 35 years to 21 through 27 years.

As if the danger of censorship springing up of its own accord wasn't enough, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, has himself taken the initiative to ask Congress to revise existing radio law and require the licensing of broadcasting networks as a means of ending "the state of terror which literally exists in the industry today."

Apparently Mr. Paley means that in order to avoid the fear of censorship radio should prefer to be censored.

In Plea to Senate

Mr. Paley appealed to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to approve a resolution by Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, calling for investigation into the reasons for recent promulgation of new chain-radiocasting rules by the Federal Communications Commission.

He advocated that the revised radio law should make fairness in presentation of news and controversial questions a "prerequisite in the granting of operative licenses to individual stations or networks."

Mr. Paley's view was that the the duties of the FCC should be "much better defined than they are, so that the Commission will know exactly what the Congress desires it to do, and so that we broadcasters will know exactly what it is empowered to direct us to do."

Mr. Paley urged rigid enforcement of "fairness" in news and public-service programs, but denied that the industry has been remiss in this regard. He explained that he merely would like to see the requirements made more specific.

Separate Air Force

In introducing his bill to require the setting up of a separate air force, Senator McCarran, said that he intended to press his measure with all the influence at his command.

"If those officers have the liberty to express themselves, I am certain some of them will convince Congress and the country of the necessity for a separate air force," Senator McCarran said. "Military aviation has reached the point of importance now where it can no longer be treated as merely a part of the other services.

"A Nation to be safe must now control the air above it, just as it controls its own land and the seas around it."

It was Senator McCarran's view that the operations in Greece, Crete and elsewhere had proved that "the Nation with the strongest air force is the strongest Nation" and that the way to get the strongest air force was to make it responsible for its own development.

With the recent appointment of Robert A. Lovett as Assistant Secretary of War for Air, those who disapprove an entire separate air force point out that the Army Air Corps now has practical autonomy as far as its planning and administration are concerned.

Navy Takes Farmers' Square In Brooklyn for Shipyard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Swords have been made into plowshares, and plowshares turned into swords, but it took the current national defense emergency to make a shipbuilding plant out of a market place. Century-old Wallabout Market of Brooklyn's water front now has gone through its last motions preliminary to such evolution, and this week hundreds of workmen are rushing the $40,000,000 Navy job of transforming its Farmers' Square into an extension of the New York Navy Yard that will send 58,000-ton warships down the ways into East River.

The passing of this piece of City memorabilia was marked last week when the Navy took over the 35-acre site from the City through Capt. Harold V. McKittrick, who told an audience of marketmen, City Market officials, and Navy Yard officers that blueprints for the U. S. S. Maine and the U. S. S. New Hampshire were now on the planning tables, and that here where the fruit and produce dealers of Brooklyn and Long Island had so long held forth would stand two huge building docks. To serve them, he said, "you will see erected on this land a sheet-metal shop, utility shop, foundry, material laboratories, public works shops, welding and fabrication shops, subassembly shops, paint and oil storage facilities and a railroad receiving yard."

A Navy bugler played taps and 300 trucks loaded with market goods rumbled off to the new market at Foster and Remsen Avenues and East Eighty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. It is called the Brooklyn Terminal Market, and that is the new name, too, of the old-time Wallabout Market Merchants' Association.

Of the 160 Wallabout dealers, 120 found immediate places in the temporary wooden structures ready for them at the new 25-acre market place. Quarters for all will be ready by November as a $2,000,000 City project which will take in various borough rump markets as well and have a farmers' square big enough for 180 farmers. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, officiating at its opening with Markets Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., envisioned a stream-lined version of the old market, whose stores of rare spices, cheese, and strange vegetables and fruits had written it vividly into the notebook of old New York.

Defense Fashions on Parade

Wide World

What the Well Dressed Defense Workers Will Wear

Newly designed uniforms for women defense workers were inspected recently by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in New York. Left to right, the uniforms are: Utility apron, working nurse, air-raid warden, dress uniform for air-raid warden, canteen dress, and working nurse.

Europe's Future the Stake In 'Battle' of Two Dictators

Continued from Page 1

ance or execution of prominent figures through absence of their names from the press.

During the Finnish war the long periods of total silence of the Soviet press and radio regarding military operations were also quite revealing to the home population; for them it was a case of "no news is bad news" and from this silence they imagined things far worse than the reality.

In the sphere of foreign policy the Stalin-inspired atmosphere of secrecy and concealment reaches its greatest intensity. Newspapermen in Moscow who tackled the subject invariably found themselves writing for the exclusive benefit of the censor (on some occasions the dispatch might reach the Foreign Commissar). The material reaching the outside world from Moscow sources has therefore been exceedingly scrappy, which explains recurrent journalistic cliches about the "Russian enigma."

Yet the available pieces of the puzzle often need only fitting together to give part if not all the answer. An important indication of the impending future turn in Soviet foreign policy could be obtained in the first part of 1939 by correlating such apparently isolated facts as Joseph Stalin's reference in his speech at the Communist Party Congress to British efforts to incite a Russo-German war, the playing-down by the Soviet press of the German entry into Prague, the sudden revival of Soviet interest in the Baltic States. Yet this was not done and the so-called German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact struck the world like a sudden explosion.

Nazis Took Subtle Hint

Certain diplomats were in a position to provide even other pieces of the jigsaw puzzle. It seems that at a certain diplomatic function during the previous winter, the Soviet military attaché had mentioned "en passant" to Field Marshal Wilhelm von Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, that the Kremlin Government saw a "revolutionary situation" developing in the Polish Ukraine, that they were particularly concerned over the barbarous treatment of the local population by the Poles and might therefore be called on to send the Red Army in to establish order.

The Germans took the hint and out of this first feeler grew the German-Soviet understanding on the partition of Poland.

Despite the trappings of mystery neither the origins nor the aims of Soviet policy toward Germany are unfathomable. It bears striking analogies to Anglo-German relations in the pre-war period. It also bears out Mr. Stalin's old habit of suddenly adopting the policy which he has been loudest in denouncing others for, take the case of Trotsky.

In the given instance the Soviet press had constantly and violently attacked the Chamberlain Government for its appeasement policy. But the moment it became evident that Britain intended to abandon this policy and fight, the Soviet Union switched over and became chief appeaser of Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement enabled Germany to perfect her preparations, diplomatic and military, for war, and finally placed Britain in a position where she had either to fight or else resign her position as a world power.

Mr. Stalin's appeasement precipitated the war and ended by leading Russia into a cul-de-sac where like Britain she must either fight Herr Hitler or else agree to a subordinate position as the milch-cow of his "New Order," compromising her own sovereignty.

Paid Dividends at Start

In the beginning Mr. Stalin's appeasement policy paid dividends. In view of the pressure of circumstances Germany was forced to make important territorial concessions (at the expense of others) and Russia received in four installments a substantial slice of territory from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea. Thereby she also acquired her long and, from the military standpoint, hard to defend frontier with Germany and German controlled territory. It was the second of these two acquisitions that was destined to shape the course of all subsequent Russo-German relations.

From then on Mr. Stalin felt the full force of the law of diminishing returns, as regards his appeasement policy. The common frontier gave the Germans unlimited opportunities for bluff and intimidation. Whenever the Soviets proved evasive or resisted German economic demands, the Germans could throw the sword into the scales simply by shifting a few more of their idle divisions to points on the German-Soviet border.

The Russians could also bluff with a similar show of armed force, but they were always at the disadvantage, for they knew and the Germans knew, and what is more, the Russians knew the Germans knew, that if it came to a showdown the Germans could call their bluff while they could never call that of the Germans without risking almost certain war which they could ill afford.

The keynote of Stalin's policy may be easily summarized: to keep out of the war, playing both sides off against each other, trusting that in the end the belligerents will mutually exhaust each other to the point where Russia will hold the balance of power. In plotting their course, the Kremlin, like almost everyone else, misjudged the military situation in the west at the outset. They had the western front figured for a long and wasting stalemate. In keeping with this "line" curiously enough the Soviet press was the last to admit the hopelessness of France's situation. Long after the rest of the world admitted France was done for, the Government paper Izvestia and the Red Army paper Red Star, kept clutching at the straws of French resistance.

This spring the Soviet press exhibited a similar tendency with regard to Germany's campaign in the Balkans, speaking of the "serious danger to Italy" from Yugoslavia and generally playing up both the resistance and the objective difficulties which Germany would have to overcome.

Stalin in Steady Retreat

German pressure on Soviet Russia grew in direct proportion to German military success on the continent until rumors of impending German invasion of the Ukraine have recurred with increasing frequency. In the face of them Mr. Stalin has been forced to beat a steady retreat. We have no way of gauging the extent of his economic concessions. But we do know how ignominiously he yielded up Russia's hereditary positions in the Balkans with little more than a few rhetorical gestures.

Passing over the Russian rebuke to Bulgaria (not to Germany) for permitting German troops to enter the country without attempting to resist, the most striking example is the case of Yugoslavia, which took Russian advice and resisted.

The day the Yugoslav "appeasers" were ousted and the Simovich Government formed, the Kremlin sent its greetings. On April 6 a pact of friendship was signed which said inter alia that in case of attack on one party the other could observe "friendly relations." Izvestia predicted that this pact would "prevent the spread of war to the Balkans." The signatures were not yet dry when the German Army attacked Yugoslavia.

The highpoint of Soviet support for the Yugoslavs was an editorial in the Red Star, unlike Izvestia not an official Government organ so that what it says does not necessarily commit the Kremlin (one of those nuances which one must keep in mind in following the Soviet press). At a time when Yugoslav resistance was already almost broken this editorial declared that the signing of the Jugoslav-Russian pact was "all the more valuable under the present conditions because the Soviet Union always fulfills its international pledges."

That was the last reference any Soviet paper ever made to the pact, in fact no more was heard of Soviet-Yugoslav relations until one month later to a day M. Milan Gavriloviteh, the Yugoslav Minister in Moscow who had negotiated the pact (which was to remain in force for five years) was curtly informed that the Soviet no longer recognized his now refugee government, and that he must forthwith leave the country. No Soviet official came to the station to wave good-bye.

Speed of Navy Construction Shows U. S. Can Arm in Time

Continued from Page 1

ble. There is some already obsolescent equipment. There are a lot of kinks to be ironed out in new models. There is jealousy and resentment and maneuvering for personal gain. You can find all that, and it is slowing the rate of production.

But when you get away from Washington and New York and see these mighty factories which have sprung up over the country, and see what they are producing and realize what they will be producing in the immediate future, you know that all the adverse factors dwindle into relative insignificance compared with the amazing progress which has been made.

Many Problems Ahead

There are problems ahead—very serious ones. Every plant we visited has some shortage to complain about. No one would admit that he is behind schedule. He always pushed it back on someone else down the line. The final assembly plant blames it on the subcontractor or the fabricator of metal. He blames it on the supplier of rough metal. He blames in on the supplier of the raw product. And he blames it—in one case—on the weather.

But these shortages are being surmounted every day. No one is seriously worried now about machine-tool shortages. The Priorities Board is getting the raw material situation into order. It means cutting out the civilian. But if Washington will be ruthless in denying unnecessary things to the civilian there will be enough for national defense. The thing is moving, and the whole picture is awesome in the sheer power of America to arm itself which it expresses.

The most spectacular single thing we saw during this entire trip was the vast naval establishment at Norfolk, Newport News, and Hampton roads, Va. There war seems closer than any place we visited. And there progress is most obvious and impressive because it is measured in naval might.

In the harbor, when we were there on June 14, were two new American aircraft carrier grim in dark grey war paint. Near them were two sleek destroyers, and the fighting tops of a battleship showing above a supply dock. We were told that none of these ships were in the day before. They come and go. On the streets people talk casually about "the Labrador patrol." This is the operating base of a fleet in action.

Vast Naval Construction

Across the roadstead, the converted America and the peaceful Moremacland, being forced into a protector of commerce for Britain, are only a small part of the vast naval construction program at the Newport News shipbuilding yard. We walked the armored deck of the Indiana, fourth of the new American battleships, and rode in an elevator to the lofty flight deck of the almost completed aircraft carrier Hornet.

Another big carrier is on the ways and there ultimately will be five more at this shipyard alone. Four cruisers are under construction. Three sabotaged Italian merchant ships are being repaired. Two new dry docks are nearly finished. Two more merchant ships are being converted into troop transports. Thousands of riveters, welders, and shipfitters work avidly midst the web of whipways and around the huge hulls. Overhead great flying boats, like the one which found the Bismarck in the middle of the Atlantic, fly in from the Atlantic patrol or vanish into the blue on some secret scouting mission.

The streets are filled with sailors talking about things which pertain to war and ceaseless search being directed from here for the German undersea raiders which rove the Atlantic. There are 70,000 persons who live here because this is the biggest American naval base on the Atlantic Coast.

There are as many more who live here because they are building ships, or building new houses for incoming labor to live in.

The speed of work and potential achievement is indicated by the feat of converting the America into a troop transport in a mere 11 days. That is something well worth the attention of those who say the United States cannot arm itself in time.

All Aid to Britain Is Urged by Norris

WOOSTER, Ohio, June 17 (AP)—Americans, to escape becoming "the slaves of conquering Hitler," should help England now—even at the risk of war, if necessary—Senator George W. Norris asserted yesterday.

"If we can supply her with airplanes, with food, and with military material, I believe she can and will win, and the war will be over," the Nebraska Independent said in an address prepared for Wooster College's commencement.

"If she fails and we must go on with these years of preparation for greater armament, the probabilities are that we will fail, but even if we do not, we will be sending soldiers to South America and we will be sending soldiers to Central America."

Should England fall and the United States get into a race with the Axis powers for military supremacy, Senator Norris said:

"The chances are that we would go down at the end of the struggle and become the slaves of conquering Hitler.

"It seems plain that, even at the risk of war which will not extend, so far as I can see, to the sending of an army to foreign lands but will be confined to warfare upon the seas and in the air, it will be far better to take that chance than to see England fall and compel us to go through the preparation which will be necessary to meet the foe later."

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Wrap-Around Apron Pleases Mrs. R. for Women Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—If Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has her way, women volunteers for civilian defense will wear cheap and practical uniforms.

Out of a group of uniforms designed by New York fashion experts, the President's wife found only one she felt was suitable for all shapes of women and all kinds of jobs. She immediately vetoed the designers' hopes of getting women to buy two uniforms—one for work and one for dress.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense, feels that the first step toward getting women to volunteer for a civilian army is to adopt an attractive uniform, Mrs. Roosevelt revealed at a press conference.

Looking back on her own experience as a Red Cross canteen worker down by the Washington railroad tracks in the last war, Mrs. Roosevelt agreed that the Mayor's reasoning was probably correct.

"I am quite sure that uniforms helped those women to do things they wouldn't have had the courage to do or the nerve to stick to," she observed.

The one uniform that took Mrs. Roosevelt's eye was a wrap-around blue-gray cotton apron covering the wearer's dress entirely. It had big cuffs, but Mrs. Roosevelt recommended short sleeves, provided the apron could be sewed up and worn without a dress underneath.

The price of the apron would be under $3. No uniform, she believes should cost more since it will probably be worn only a few hours a day, supplementing instead of being a regular part of the wearer's wardrobe.

Mrs. Roosevelt remarked that the women she worked with in the last war spent a great deal on Red Cross uniforms and she hoped they would not have to again.

She pointed out, however, that selection was not up to her but to a committee of 45 men and women to be appointed by Mayor La Guardia as his advisers on civilian defense.

Opposing dress uniforms for parade purposes, Mrs. Roosevelt said she considered that the chief value of a parade was to familiarize the public with the uniform and the service performed and therefore the work uniform ought to be worn.

The American Red Cross recently streamlined its indoor uniform, reducing the length of the veil and making other changes to increase efficiency of indoor workers. A new suit-type uniform has been adopted for outdoor work that costs around $17.

The Army Nurses Corps recently adopted a new two-tone blue covert cloth uniform which is not to be used generally unless the United States goes to war.

Detroit Auto Parts Strike Threatens Layoff for 40,000

By the Associated Press

A jurisdictional strike at a Detroit auto parts factory today threatened enforced layoffs for 40,000 workers in automobile plants which depend upon the struck factory for parts.

A Michigan State labor mediator declared that employees of Plymouth, Briggs, Ford and Dodge truck plants might be made idle unless there was a speedy settlement of the walkout of Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers at the Douglas and Lomason Company. The U. A. W.-A. F. of L. has a union shop agreement with the firm, and has contended that the rival C. I. O. union has tried to raid its membership. This the U. A. W.-C. I. O. denied, describing the walkout as a "spontaneous vacation period."

Washington—While other strikes continued in important defense industries, C. I. O. President Philip Murray issued a statement decrying what he termed "the current slander campaign against the loyal Americans who represent the C. I. O. and its unions." He denounced as "malicious gossip" stories of "splits, purges and red-hunts" in the organization.

R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), accused Milton Kaufman, Executive Vice-President of the C. I. O. Newspaper Guild, of encouraging "irresponsible action" in connection with the recent strike at the North American Aviation Corporation at Inglewood, Calif.

Philadelphia — Labor difficulties broke out in a new quarter last night when 1,300 employees of two large Philadelphia sugar refineries walked out as a climax to a wage dispute. The A. F. of L. Longshoremen's Association asked that the wages of laborers be increased from 63 to 80 cents an hour, with boosts of 10 to 20 cents for mechanics. The wage scale of the mechanics was not immediately made public.

San Francisco—With $500,000,000 worth of ship construction at 11 San Francisco Bay yards still tied up by a machinists' strike, Harvey W. Brown, A. F. of L. machinists president, made ready for a personal appeal to the strikers to return to their jobs. Further, the Mediation Board at Washington was drafting recommendations which officials hoped would settle the dispute between the machinists and Bethlehem Shipyards, which holds about $300,000,000 of the affected work.

Lock Haven, Pa. — About 300 A. F. of L. machinists went on strike yesterday at the Piper Aircraft Corporation where light aircraft used in civilian pilot training are manufactured. The company has offered a 10 per cent wage increase over its current minimum scale of 50 cents an hour for skilled labor and 30 cents for semi-skilled, but the machinists demand a starting minimum of 35 cents for semi-skilled workers, to be increased periodically to 55 cents by the end of the first year, and a minimum of 75 cents for skilled employees.

McKeesport, Pa.—Still adamant against signing a union contract, Mayor George H. Lysle invited the city's 179 striking service employees to meet him today and "talk this thing over."

Removal of garbage and some other municipal services, in this Pittsburgh suburb of 57,000 have stopped since call of the strike Sunday midnight by the C. I. O. State, County and Municipal Workers Union which is demanding union recognition and larger wage increases than granted last week by council.

Mayor Lysle, who has headed the industrial city for 28 years, emphasized his invitation was extended to the strikers as individual employees and not as members of a union. He claims it is illegal for the City to enter a contract with the union, a statement denied by the union leaders.

Cleveland — Recommendation that the citizenship application of Alex Balint, Cleveland regional director of the C. I. O. die casting workers, be denied, has been made to Washington authorities by the local Immigration and Naturalization Bureau, it was reported reliably.

Mr. Balint, one of the two union leaders who called out 7,000 workers of the Aluminum Company of America plant last week, was born in Hungary and came to this country in 1912. He had obtained his first papers and applied for his second last September.

Akron, Ohio—Fourteen thousand employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company got higher wages under an agreement announced by the firm and the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers. Production employees who had been receiving less than $1.01 an hour got 8-cent increases, while 7-cent boosts went to those who had been making more than $1.01. The new hourly scale ranges from 90 cents to $1.57 for men, and from 64 to 98 cents for women.

Hollywood—Nine years after organization of the Screen Writers Guild, the Guild and motion picture producers have agreed on a contract.

Five hundred Guild members voted unanimously last night to accept in principle proposals recommended by their negotiating committee and accepted by producers. The contract is yet to be written by attorneys.

The contract, to be effective seven years and subject to reopening after three years, will include provisions for:

An 85 per cent Guild shop for three years; then 90 per cent Guild shop.

Minimum pay of $125 per week for all writers, including shorts writers; under a six-months' agreement, which expired recently, the minimum was $50. The Guild had asked for $150. The $125 minimum will be effective one year after the contract is signed. Any writer who already has worked 52 weeks in the industry will receive $75.

For feature pictures, flat guarantees of $1,500 may be made and for westerns, not less than $1,000.

ANYTHING GOES . . .

. . . swiftly, surely when you ship it with us. We call for and deliver packages, parcels, crates, flowers or what-have-you, at no extra charge within our regular vehicle limits in all cities and principal towns. For super-speed use 3-mile-a-minute AIR EXPRESS. Just phone and leave the rest to us!

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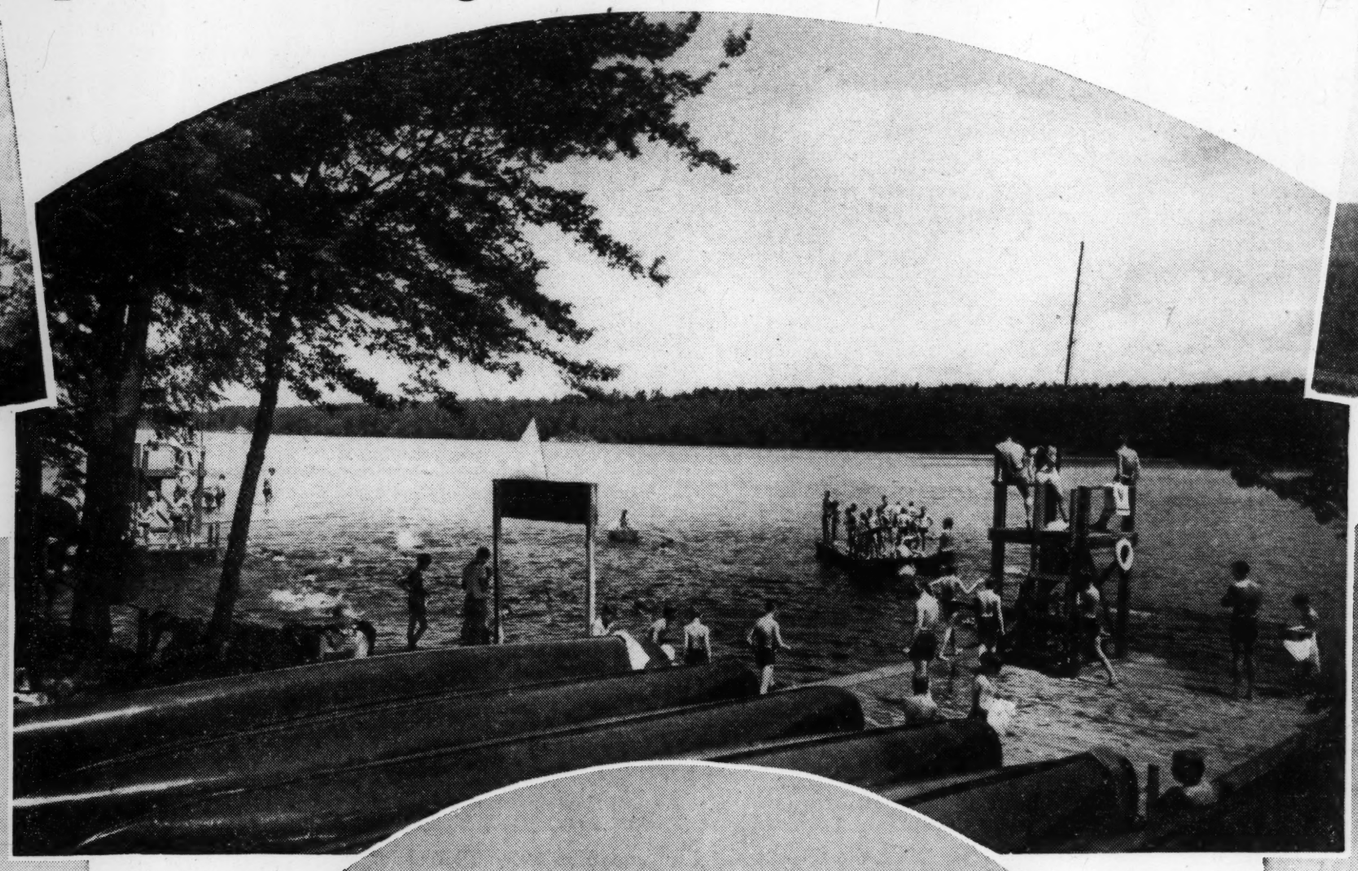
Summer Camps Offer Young America a Vacation of Fun and Education

Archery Is a Popular Camp Sport



The Buglers Get Them Up Early

When It's Time for Tennis

Competent instruction in a great variety of sports and crafts is offered by all summer camps.

Water Sports for All

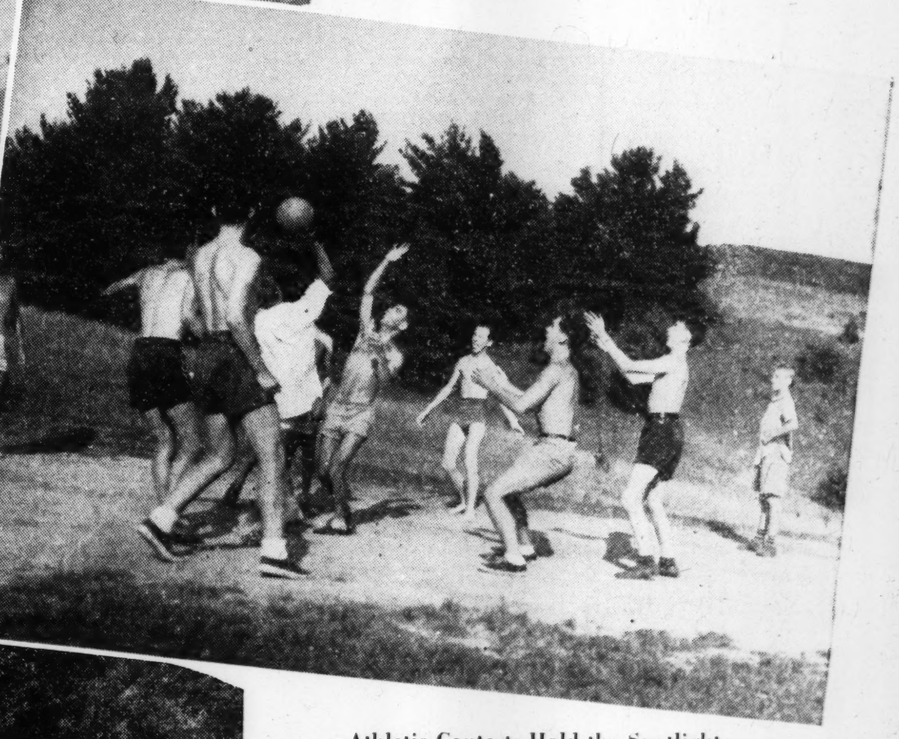
Above: Every boy and girl learns to swim at camp. Here one group is out for its daily dip before taking out the canoes. Below: This is good fun at a girls' camp in Maine.

'A Life on the Bounding Main'

Most camps have a specialty all their own. This one, on Cape Cod, has fun sailing.

Art, Music, the Dance Have Their Place

This engaging tableau is from a production called the Dance of All Nations. The camps offer a varied program.



Athletic Contests Hold the Spotlight

Outdoor activities and sports bulk large on the program of all summer camps. Volley ball is one of the favorite sports of both girl and boy campers.

Courtesy of Camps T-Ledge and Newfound in Maine; Waukeela and Wyanoke in New Hampshire; Kasterskill and Teela-Wooket in Vermont, Cotuit in Massachusetts; Susquehanna in Pennsylvania; Kohahna and Leelanau in Michigan.

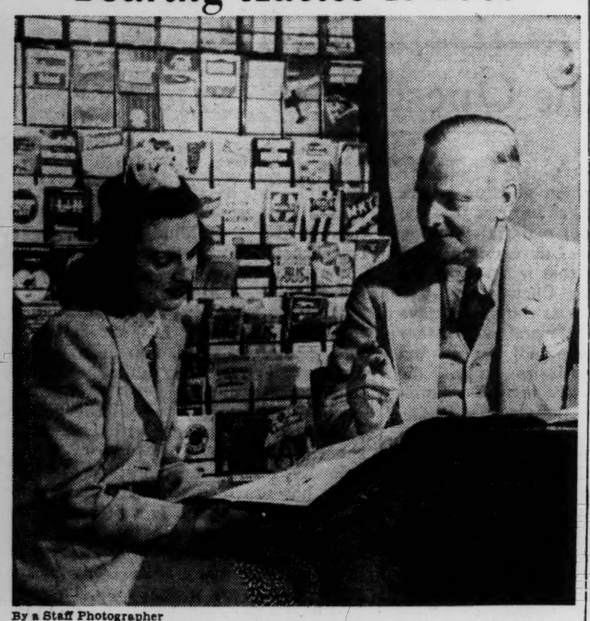
'Roughing It at Camp'

Horseback Riding Along Lovely Trails Opens New Vistas

Ancient Conveniences

Cooking under rather primitive conditions is part of the challenge that adds zest to the camp hikes.

Touring Advice Is Free



By a Staff Photographer

Travel Agent Aids Tourist

He maps out itinerary for prospective vacationist. Thousands of these agents all over the country stand ready to serve travelers this summer.

Travel Agents Are Ready To Act as Vacation Guides

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fortified with literally tons of descriptitve folders of every resort in the Western Hemisphere; timetables of all the rail, air, bus, and steamship lines, big or little; and hotel booklets; the travel agent today stands ready to advise and to assist anyone who plans a vacation this year.

It matters not whether it is just a week end or a three months trip one might have in mind, the travel agent gives as much careful preparation to one as the other. His main objective is to please.

The travel agent welcomes a visit from you whether or not you have any definite vacation plans in mind. Chances are that before you leave he will have given you some constructive ideas about a vacation.

Here's a few of the many things a travel agent will do for you:

He'll give you expert advice on how to reach your destination the quickest and most comfortable way. He'll buy your ticket; see to it that your baggage is taken care of; make all reservations at hotels; and even go so far as to personally see you off.

For this service the travel agent charges no fee. When cables are sent for reservations or other unusual expenses made in obtaining confirmations of space, the customer then is asked to pay these moderate charges.

As the travel agent is important to the vacationist so is he as equally important to the various businesses that cater to the traveler. In fact, so important is the travel agent to the industry that J. T. Danaher, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the American President Lines, says:

"American vacation travel has mushroomed into better than a $5,000,000,000 industry, and in its astounding growth has developed the Travel Agent into a highly trained specialist who is able to fit a vacation into almost any sized budget. . . . It is a matter of good business for him to study every vacation offering, card-index it, and be in a position to immediately place before you a choice of services meeting your requirements. . . . In normal times, he can quickly tell you how much it will cost to visit the interior of Africa, India, or even Tibet, the best seasons, and who should do your guiding. In these times he may suggest you get better acquainted with our neighbors to the south, or suggest an American tour, possibly topping it off with a trip to Alaska, or Hawaii. . . . If he arranges an all-expense trip for you, the chances are, in spite of all the service he renders in writing or wiring ahead for reservations, you could not yourself come under his figures."

Holiday Cruise

The Porto Rico Line will send its steamer Borinquen on a Fourth of July eruise of 11 days to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. The ship's itinerary has been so arranged that passengers may be back in New York early Monday morning, July 14. The cruises will give travelers seven and a half days at sea as well as two and a half days ashore in Puerto Rico and one day in the Dominican Republic.

Laurel in Bloom

More than 500 route signs have been posted by the Monadnock Region Association in New Hampshire, from Nashua through Milford to Wilton, where the Laurel Highway starts. The route takes the traveler over Abbot Hill, giving him one of the outstanding, long range views of Crotched, North and South Pack Monadnock and Temple Mountains, with laurel in the immediate foreground. From this point the visitor drops to the Souhegan Valley, with its banks a mass of laurel bloom.

Travel Notes

One of the funnels on the Panama Line ships contain a fully equipped radio office. . . . Maligne Lake in Jasper National Park, largest glacial lake in the Canadian Rockies, has a shore line of 50 miles. . . . Darts, a unique summer hotel in the Central Adirondacks, has opened for its 54th consecutive season. . . . Plans now are well underway for the opening of the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1. . . . The staging of the 23rd Annual Black Hills Round-up will take place at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, July 3, 4, and 5.

Powerful Australian Radio Destined to Blanket World

News in Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Construction of a 100-kilowatt shortwave radio station in Australia has been recommended to the Federal Government by Postal Department engineers. The Minister for Information, Senator H. S. Foll, is behind the recommendation, and early construction is expected.

A survey, just completed, of the reception of Australian news radiocasts to Australian forces overseas discloses that generally it is unsatisfactory and marred by static and fading.

Announcing the result of this survey Senator Foll said:

"It is as essential that it be just as easy for a listener to get good reception from Australia as it is for him to receive German, Italian, and Japanese stations. We cannot expect people in distant countries to spend time and effort in the delicate tuning now necessary to obtain fair reception from Australian low-powered stations. The British message to the world cannot be put over too strongly—and 'strongly' here can be taken literally."

Protective Phases

A point which is being made, too, is that with intensification of the war against England, there is a likelihood of damage to the Empire shortwave station. In such a disastrous circumstance responsibility might be thrown on Australia to maintain a world-range radiocast and continue the presentation of the British cause. With present stations this would not be possible.

Experts say that a powerful shortwave radiocasting center in Australia has technical and other advantages, particularly in the Pacific zone. There are Pacific areas, such as Saigon, in Indo-China, which are "blind" reception spots so far as the British Broadcasting Company is concerned. For this reason Australia has been making special transmissions and giving a world news coverage in addition to Australian items. Good work has been done, but the more or less makeshift transmitting stations used cannot be heard reliably and cannot compete with the high-powered stations of other countries.

More Than One Channel

The new plan proposes splitting the Australian-served news sphere into four zones, namely, Southeast Asia, East Asia and Japan, North America and South America. Sponsors of the plan say that for best effect transmissions in any particular zone should be carried out on two or more channels simultaneously. They say that sometimes a radiocast on a given channel is inaudible in a particular reception area and that no amount of power will get it through. Only a switch to another channel will permit reasonable reception—and conditions may change from hour to hour. The solution is to radiocast with several transmitters operating on several channels simultaneously.

At present Australia radiocasts in French, Spanish, Dutch and English. Cantonese, Malayan and Tamil, it is proposed, should be added.

Valves (tubes) and other sections of the apparatus required for the new station will have to be obtained in America. But it is claimed that within nine months of the plan being adopted, Australia's voice will be heard throughout the world; in fact, it is intimated that the Kookaburra's challenging laugh of freedom, which is Australia's radio signature theme, will be the sign for listeners to tune down their receivers for listening comfort.

Two Lines Seek to By-Pass New York Air 'Bottleneck'

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The last time that we flew from Boston to New York on American Airlines, your correspondent, in company with about 15 other passengers, fidgeted away an extra hour above the clouds when the plane arrived as the seventh "layer" in a "stack" of planes above La Guardia Field.

We were moving through bad weather "on instruments" and, as is customary, we were ordered to approach the field at a given thousand feet of altitude which, unfortunately, happened to be the top layer. Six flights from other cities had arrived only minutes before us. Then it was the task of the La Guardia Field tower to clear the bottom "layer" down into the field and bring each successive layer down one more.

Even though we arrived "on time" above the field it took an average of 10 minutes to clear each plane below us onto the field. So, we cruised in wide circles over New York occasionally catching tantalizing glimpses of the City's neon lights through breaks in the clouds.

Air Safety Rules

Finally, our turn came to land and we stepped out, an hour "late" but 90 minutes ahead of the fastest train schedule between the Hub and Gotham. Nevertheless, some passengers were irritated at a delay which they were unable to understand. Yet it was not the company's fault. The rules for safety in the air in congested air-line traffic centers plus the fact that New York at that time was a single air terminal city combined to cause the delay.

Since then Newark, N. J., has been re-established as a co-terminal with New York. Hence, pressure on La Guardia Field, especially during bad weather, may be relieved by having an additional field available in the metropolitan area.

It was no news, therefore, for us to hear La Guardia described as a "bottleneck" for air traffic in and out of New England at recent hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington. Representatives of United Air Lines and Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., who have applied for routes into New England from their main coast-to-coast lines, labeled it just that at Capitol hearings.

United is seeking a route from its main line at Cleveland, Ohio, to Hartford, Conn., and Boston. TWA is asking for an alternate route from New York to Boston by way of Worcester, Mass., and for another route from Pittsburgh and Williamsport, Pa., to Albany, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass., to Boston.

Alternate Routes Needed

There is no question but that La Guardia is a "bottleneck' at least from the bad weather standpoint. There is also no reason why New Englanders, bound in and out for points farther west than New York, should be penalized by having to move through La Guardia Field and its conditions. Air lines are point-to-point services and should ignore many problems which surface carriers must take into account. There is no point in binding air services down to the rules of ground transport. There should be alternate air routes out of New England avoiding New York City. This despite the fact that the greatest proportion of traffic out of Boston, air or otherwise, is bound for New York.

Ample precedent for alternate routes on transcontinental air lines already has been established. There was a time, for instance, when only one coast-to-coast carrier served San Francisco. Eventually the CAA saw fit to let another company into the picture. It is exactly the same situation here in the East except that in this case two air carriers are struggling to break into an area where a third transcontinental carrier heretofore has conducted all of the air traffic business.

Air Priscillas

Stewardesses on Northeast Airlines' new 24-passenger Douglas planes, the first girl employees on a strictly New England air route, are to be known as "Priscillas" and will strike a new regional and historical note in their regulation clothes, it is announced by the company. Eschewing the strictly military cut of uniforms worn by stewardesses on other air transport companies, Northeast's "Priscillas" are to wear a demure 1941 edition of the Pilgram maid attire of 1620. Gray uniforms are to be topped by a Pilgrim collar of white, with the air line's insignia on the collar points. The 1620 motif is to be carried out in 1941 style by Pilgrim buckles on the hat and shoes. A blue and gold wing on the breast of the uniform coat will carry the girl's title.

Seven young ladies were chosen for the three new planes which will travel the company's routes from Boston to Montreal and Moncton, New Brunswick. They are spending two weeks in an intensive training course at East Boston Airport for their work aboard the planes.

All of the girls chosen attended either private school or college in New England. Four are New Englanders. They are Miss Frances P. Whippen of Dorchester, Mass., Miss Beth Strange of Portland, Maine; Miss Eileen M. Brennan of Randolph, Mass., and Miss Dorothy G. Ilsley of Portland, Maine. The other three girls are Miss Mary Jane Hammond of New York City; Miss Carolyn Dupre Latta of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Mary Joyce MacIntyre of Hamilton, N. Y.

Rhododendron Petals Unfolding To Splash Color on Blue Ridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It will soon be rhododendron time on the Blue Ridge Parkway—that relatively little publicized driveway which runs roughly from Roanoke, Va., to Asheville, N. C., and which eventually will connect the Great Smokies with Virginia.

Not all of the 240-mile stretch is hard-surfaced, but most of it is, and the rest is maintained in good condition for motor travel. It follows the ridges and the contours of the Blue Ridge foothills and, although it may lack the awesome grandeur of Skyline Drive, it reveals the pristine brilliance of the Virginia mountain hinterland—a section of the country which, until comparatively recently, was isolated.

The azaleas have already bloomed and so has the laurel but the tender hues of the rhododendron will soon splash the mountainside with color, for the buds now are about to unfold.

The parkway provides unusual opportunities for exploration—a diversion full of quaint surprises. To turn off the broad and well-balanced road to pursue some narrow rural road is to find habitation where self-sufficiency is seen in its starkest realism. One finds many families bearing still clearly the facial evidence of Scotch or British descent, for the race of hardy mountain men and women has suffered little from infusion of the outside world.

One even hears old Tudor English and Chaucerian expressions and, if he lingers long enough, one may be treated to some of the old English ballads which had been handed down by mothers to their children for generations.

Virginia motorists will find it well worth their while to travel the Parkway at its picturesque peak. It can be reached at Waynesboro or further southwest by any of the primary roads which run into it. By taking Route 58 one can take a side excursion of a few miles to the geological marvel of the Pinnacle, which intimates the final spew of an early volanco.

Motorists will find no trucks on this highway nor will they find billboards. There are vantage points at which one turns from the highway to enjoy a panorama.

Henry Ford's Grandson Is Rejected by Army

DETROIT, June 17 (AP) — Army medical examiners today rejected Benson Ford, son of Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, from military service under the Selective Service Act.

Army officials withheld announcement of the reason for the rejection.

"I would have been glad to go," said Mr. Ford, "yet I'm glad it's over." Young Ford's brother, Henry Ford II, is serving as an ensign in the Navy.

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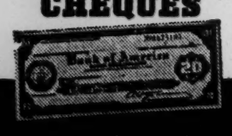

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The Home Forum

Perspective

I BID A QUARTER. Somebody else said four bits and I said six; and, after about four seconds, the auctioneer's hammer fell. "Sold," he said. "This muzzle-loading rifle, to the boy in the blue overalls. Now, this grindstone—"

I paid my seventy-five cents to the clerk and took the rifle. I thought: "This is going to mean something to Grandma. She will like this."

Old Mr. Watson separated himself from the crowd and followed me as I started away through his side yard. "So it went to you," he said. He held out his hand and I gave him back the piece. "She is a true bar'l," he said, and squinted along the sights. "I mind the time I could have clipped one o' them akerns off neat as wax. What are you going to do with it?"

"I'll hang it up in my room for a decoration."

He slapped the stock twice. "I almost wisht I hadn't let it go. But, then, I'm going to live in town with my daughter." He handed me the rifle and went back to his auction.

* * *

Father knew about rifles. We measured the barrel. It was forty-one inches long. "It was first a flintlock," he said, and pointed to the hammer. "Then some old-time gunsmith converted it into a pinlock. That was a great advance, when percussion caps came along. You ask your grandmother—she'll remember all about that."

We went to the basement and set to work with rags and metal polish. There was much brasswork—a curved buttplate, the bindings on the forearm, and a fancy trigger guard with a fitted place for every finger.

We tried the mechanism; the ancient parts worked as though they had been assembled yesterday. "Look," said my father. "Double-set triggers. This rifle was made for a sharpshooter. Somebody was proud of it once."

I was young and impressionable. "Maybe this is Killdeer," I said.

Father thought not. This was pretty far west for Killdeer. Moreover, Leatherstocking's rifle had been silver-mounted, not brass. But there was no harm in remembering that this rifle was one of those that helped the early settlers survive. Two things in every man's household then were the ax and the rifle.

"You show this to Grandma," he said, his eyes lighting. "She'll remember."

* * *

There was a spot in the kitchen next to the window, close to the geraniums, where Grandma used to sit and knit. She had five daughters, two sons, and thirteen grandchildren, so it took a lot of knitting. She made mittens and socks and wristers for us all, and sometimes she knitted mufflers for the men. My father never wore a muffler in his life until Grandma knitted him one and then he wore it all the time.

I brought the old rifle up from the basement. It was taller than I was and the buttplate scraped across the floor. "Grandma, look what I bought."

"Hello, Artie." (She got us thirteen grandchildren mixed up sometimes.) She nodded cheerfully and her needles flashed in the sun.

"What do you think of the old rifle?"

"Don't know anything about rifles." She turned to my mother and held up the knitting. "Do you think I'd better start Jennie's thumb now?"

"But, Grandma," I pursued. "You came out here in a prairie schooner. Didn't Grandfather have a rifle like this?"

"Couldn't say."

There seemed to be some misunderstanding. This couldn't be. It wasn't like the books. "Look, Grandma. Here's a ramrod. It fits down inside the forearm. Neat, eh? And you have to load the thing from the muzzle."

She rocked placidly and her fingers flew. When Grandma knitted, her shoulders shook and it looked like hard work, but she would knit all day every day and she never got tired. She looked at me, standing there with my rifle, and she didn't even see me.

* * *

Father came along then and we examined the old rifle all over again. He thought he might find a gunsmith's name, or a date, or something. There wasn't any identification at all. Then he looked closely at the stock. "Hello," he said. "I wonder what this is for?"

There was a little brass pocket, like a salve box, set into the side of the stock, and a hinged brass lid for it that snapped flush into place with a smart click. The space was empty.

"Maybe it was for percussion caps," I ventured.

"No, it's too small. Could it be for salt, I wonder? Or for grease?"

"That's your patch pocket," said a voice. We swung around. Grandma had laid down her knitting and was watching us with complete awareness. "You cut little circles of tow and soak them in grease, and pack them in there. I've cut thousands. When you load, you lay a patch on top of the muzzle, center the ball and drive it down. Did you get a bullet mold?"

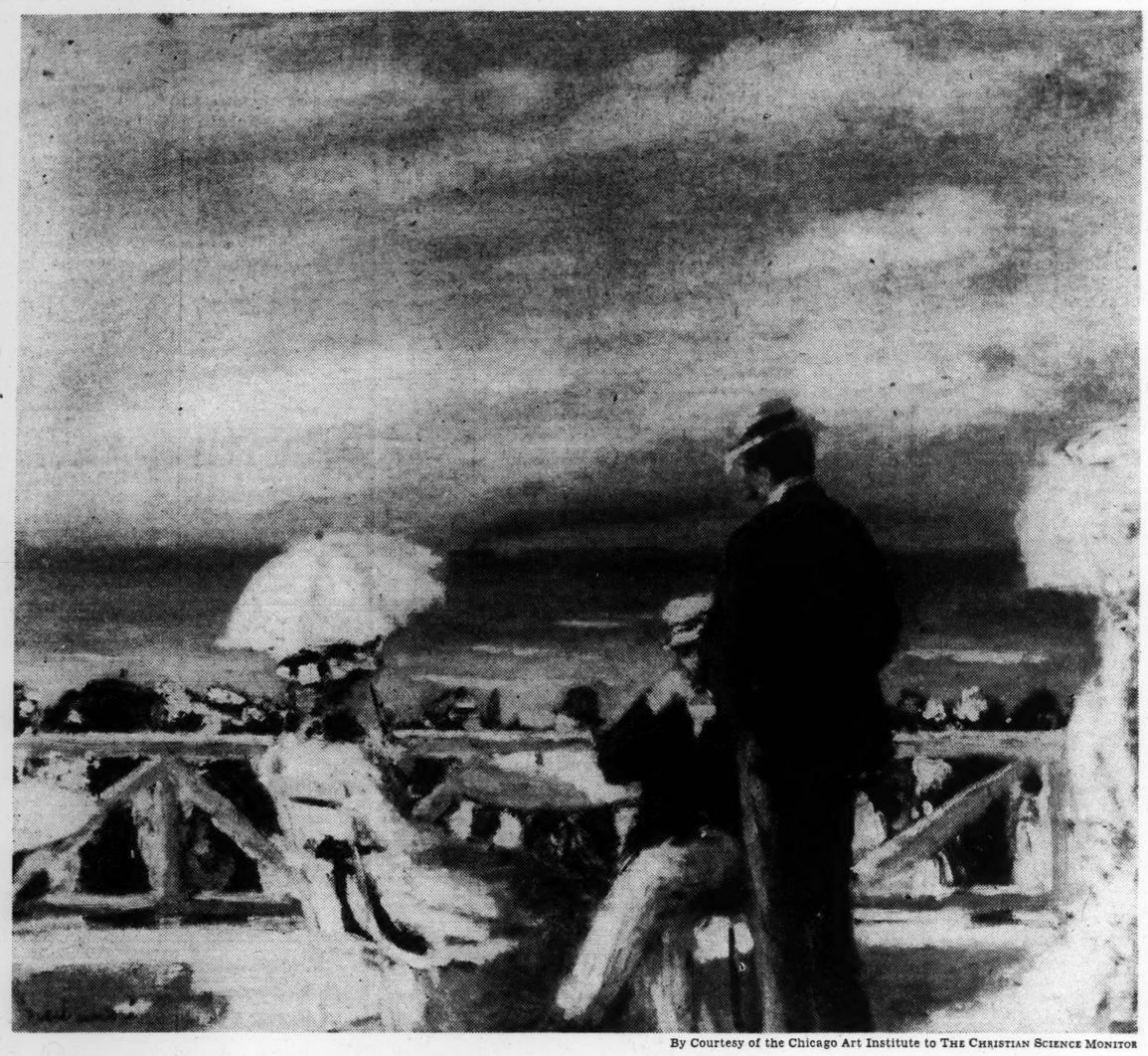
"Well—I—No," I stammered.

"Let's see the rifle." She grasped it, tried her little finger in the bore. "About thirty-eight," she said. "Try buckshot. That does in a pinch."

Her interest faded and she pushed the rifle away. She said to Mother: "I'll have these mittens finished tomorrow. If you can put them on the three o'clock train, Jennie will have them by supper-time."

She never took any interest in the old rifle again. I was exasperated with her. But I was only a boy. Now I am older and I think I discern her perspective. When it had been necessary, Grandma was willing to cut patches for the good of her household, but she felt her main business was to attend to her knitting.

JOHN F. HAYES



By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SEASHORE": *A Painting by Albert André*

ANDRÉ, a contemporary French painter who, though considerably younger, had been on very friendly terms with the great painters of the Impressionist movement, is one of the few painters whose work is not immediately recognized by its technique. This is due to two reasons,—the fact that he did not specialize in a comparatively narrow range of subject matter, and that he was not more interested in how he painted a thing, than in what he painted. He has been neither the inventor nor the slave of technical processes, and in consequence has a wider range of expression than many of his contemporaries. His work ranges from flowers, fruit, landscapes, genre, to portraiture, and in all he is thoroughly at home and says what he wishes to say with directness and sincerity.

Technical methodology and style are two different things, though often confused, and André has style in that he presents his work in distinguished fashion. At one time it may be broad and drastic in treatment; again of more subtle colorings, and rather highly defined forms. Whatever the method chosen, the artist believed that the subject itself largely dictated its mode of presentation. Monet, the great Impressionist whose color anaylsis finally swallowed up the form in his work, chose André to paint his portrait, and Renoir, master of subtle color, was also painted by him. He admired and understood them both, yet in none of his work with which I am familiar was there any apparent attempt to work as Monet or as Renoir would have done. This means that the artist is a man of great spiritual integrity.

In this picture, no one part is more conspicious than the other. The artist was seeking for the effect of people at a beach, and the effect is a composite, the sum of many parts, each of importance as it contributes to the main theme, but not of any moment individually. Thus it would be impossible for us, because contrary to the painter's intention, to become interested in the personality of any of the men or women appearing in the scene. Indeed we cannot be sure how many are indicated in addition to those in the immediate foreground. The glare of the bright sun is the unifying element, which has whitened the highlights of the forms, leaving the principal colors in the shadows; but these are not strong tones, and we notice that the original painting shows hardly any yellows. The palette is on the rose and blue side, with occasional strong accents of dark gray or black. We find, then, a picture that is vigorous in tone and delicate in color at one and the same time, a rather unusual occurrence. It is a casual scene, apparently casually set down. But the accidents of art are seldom happy ones, and it is often the height of artistry to produce a feeling of spontaneous achievement that has nothing to do with chance.

It is certain, however, that a painter cannot express anything he has not felt. Only a person with a tremendous feeling for light and air could have painted this picture.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Mountain Birch

I know she is a Nereid
Lost in this alien air;
Wrapping her foam-white body
In a mist of sea-green hair.

B. S. B.

Where Violets Grew

IN THAT PART of Michigan where the frost is reluctant to leave the earth, violets were late in blooming. June, rather than May, was their season; and it was the country girls, coming into the village to school, who brought the good news each year. In those days, the early 90's, a few boys and girls from the country walked the two or three miles into the village; but the greater number drove, stabling their horses at the houses of friends or relations. When a tiny bunch of violets was fastened to a horse's bridle, we heralded the opening of the season. There was always good-humored rivalry to see who would bring the first violets to the teacher's desk. After that first morning, there would be an exodus to the woods, each day after school and on Saturdays, until the short flowering period passed.

It was entirely a feminine pursuit. Whether the boys were aware that they were not desired on these jaunts, or whether the ballground was more fun, the result was the same—the flowers were sought only by the girls.

Each location was known to have its particular advantage. In McGeorge's woods, north of the village, the violets had the longest, firmest stems to be found in the country round. To the west, McHardy's woods were the most accessible—but one mile from town and closely bordering the main road, so that you hurried out of the carriage, over the fence and there you were. "Texas John's," to the south, produced the largest flowers, due to the deepness of the woods through the center of which ran a beautiful, curving road. East of the village lay the Scotch Settlement, from which came violets of the deepest color.

Those yearly trips to the woods did something for the girls; especially for those living in the country, who were able proudly to show a hospitality to girls known only at school. It did something for the gatherers then and it continued to do something: for each year, when the season comes round, to many a woman, who was a schoolgirl then, remembrance is sweet. Woven into the comradeship of school days were beauty of wood and road, of stream and sky; thrill of finding a growth lovelier than any other; and then the contentment of the homeward return, hands and baskets filled, the scent of wood-violets filling their little world.

I. A.

The Question at Issue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT IS the question at issue before mankind today that has brought into the suppositional realm of material thinking a world-wide sense of devastating war? This is the question that is agitating the world—whether pure Christianity shall be allowed to shine in its clarity and govern the thoughts of men, or whether methods of paganism shall darken and enslave mankind with its materialistic dream of power. There can be no mistake about this, and the world is beginning to awaken more and more to the fact that the battle which seems now to be raging in the realm of material thinking is not a battle of nations but of ideas. The question at issue is that of mental freedom. Shall individuals and nations live at liberty under enlightened moral and spiritual guidance, or in enslavement under the despotism of material force and personal dictatorship? That is, shall there be equality of rights for all men and nations under God-reflected government, or shall those rights be restricted by material force? This question was answered many years ago by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 246), "The question at issue with mankind is: Shall we have a spiritual Christianity and a spiritual healing, or a materialistic religion and a *materia medica?*" Surely in such an issue there can be no such thing as a state of neutrality. It is an interesting thing to note that the words neutral and neutrality are not once mentioned in the published works of Mrs. Eddy. One must definitely choose between right and wrong, light and darkness, Christianity and that which is antichristian.

On page 169 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we read, "Whatever teaches man to have other laws and to acknowledge other powers than the divine Mind, is anti-Christian." Christ Jesus, the Way-shower of true Christianity, taught the equality and freedom of man in that prayer recognized by Christendom as the Lord's Prayer, when he used the words, "Our Father." And the prophet Malachi asks (Malachi 2:10), "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?"

How can this fact of the equality of men having one God, one Father, be made practical in the case at issue today? Only by understanding the true nature of God. The one Father-Mother God must be known as Spirit, Mind, incorporeal divine Principle, expressing in man and the universe His own qualities and ideas. As the concept of God as Mind is accepted, the brotherhood of man is unfolded and the abundant goodness of God, who is Love, is revealed.

With the revelation and realization of the truth that man has one universal Father-Mother, Mind, two facts become apparent: first, that no nation is superior to any other nation except as spiritual qualities are superior to material beliefs, except as moral and spiritual power is superior to mechanized force or might; secondly, that in the infinitude of Mind, Love has provided without measure for all that relates to man's well-being. The laws of what is called nature show forth abundance, as is seen in the flower which gives forth so many seeds from the one small seed sown. Mortal man, believing that his needs are material, and that their satisfaction depends upon his own efforts, comes under the mesmerism of doubt, ignorance, and fear, with its long train of resultant ills. An understanding of the true nature of God, and of man as the expression of God, would remove forever the causes of war, greed, hate, and fear, namely, the beliefs that man is material, that good is material, that there is not enough to go around, and that he who is called strong must dominate the weak in order to prove his power. This, of course, is the opposite of the law of God, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Leviticus 19:18). Obedience to this law confers power, strengthens the weak, makes wise the strong, and unites mankind in that immutable federation of divine good will which maintains peace, justice, and harmony in the world.

Neutrality among nations is usually based on a desire for self-preservation regardless of one's neighbor. Has it not been proved in present-day experience that there is no safety in such a course? There is no safety in selfishness for either a nation or an individual. Neutrality based on self-preservation, the attempt to preserve material well-being regardless of spiritual values, is doomed to failure. In its place there must be the united effort to preserve in human affairs those unselfed spiritual qualities which alone are power, and which alone spell safety. These efforts will be supported by Principle, directed by Mind, led on to victory by omnipotence. Then will mankind inherit that legacy left us by Christ Jesus, who said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Thus only will the question at issue be solved.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Question qui se pose

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUELLE EST LA QUESTION qui se dresse aujourd'hui devant le genre humain, produisant dans les sphères hypothétiques du penser matériel l'apparence d'une guerre universelle et dévastatrice? La question qui agite le monde est celle-ci: Laissera-t-on briller le pur christianisme qui gouvernera les pensées des hommes, ou permettra-t-on que les méthodes du paganisme troublent l'humanité et la réduisent en esclavage au profit d'un rêve de pouvoir matérialiste? Nulle indécision n'est possible à ce sujet; sortant de sa torpeur, le monde s'éveille toujours davantage au fait que la bataille qui sévit actuellement dans le royaume du penser matériel est une bataille d'idées plutôt que de nations. C'est la liberté mentale qui est en cause. Les individus et les peuples vivront-ils dans l'indépendance, guidés par les normes morales et spirituelles, ou seront-ils esclaves, soumis au despotisme de la force et des dictatures personnelles? En d'autres termes, y aura-t-il pour tous les hommes et tous les peuples égalité de droits sous un gouvernement qui reflète celui de Dieu, ou bien ces droits seront-ils étouffés par la force matérielle? Voici bien des années que Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fournit la réponse à cette question.

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, en effet, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 246): "La question qui se pose pour le genre humain est la suivante: Aurons-nous un christianisme et une guérison spirituels, ou sera-ce une religion matérialiste et une médecine fondée sur la matière?" Assurément dans ce domaine l'attitude de la neutralité est exclue. Fait intéressant, les mots "neutre" et "neutralité" ne figurent pas une seule fois dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy. Il faut choisir résolument entre le bien et le mal, la lumière et les ténèbres, le christianisme et les choses qui lui sont contraires.

A la page 169 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, nous trouvons ce passage: "Tout ce qui enseigne à l'homme à observer d'autres lois et à reconnaître d'autres puissances que l'Entendement divin, est anti-chrétien." Le Christ Jésus, Modèle du vrai christianisme, enseigna la liberté et l'égalité des hommes dans la prière que les chrétiens appellent l'oraison dominicale et qui commence par ces mots: "Notre Père." Le prophète Malachie s'écriait (Malachie 2:10): "N'avons-nous pas tous un même père? Un même Dieu ne nous a-t-il pas créés?"

Ce fait que les hommes sont égaux, ayant un Dieu, un seul Père, comment pouvons-nous lui donner une application pratique dans les circonstances actuelles? En comprenant la vraie nature de Dieu. Il nous faut savoir que l'unique Père-Mère Dieu est Esprit, Entendement, divin Principe incorporel, exprimant chez l'homme et dans l'univers Ses propres idées ou qualités. A mesure que nous acceptons le concept de Dieu comme Entendement, la fraternité des hommes et l'ample bonté du Dieu qui est Amour nous sont révélées.

Tous les hommes ont donc un seul et même Père-Mère Dieu, l'Entendement universel. La révélation et la réalisation de cette vérité mettent en lumière les deux faits que voici: premièrement, aucune nation n'est supérieure à une autre sauf dans la mesure où les qualités spirituelles l'emportent sur les croyances matérielles, où le pouvoir moral et spirituel prime les forces mécanisées; deuxièmement, dans l'infinitude de l'Entendement l'Amour pourvoit à tout, et l'homme reçoit sans restriction ce qui est nécessaire au véritable bien-être. Les lois de ce qu'on nomme la nature proclament l'abondance, comme le montre la fleur produisant de nombreuses graines tandis qu'on n'avait semé qu'une graine minuscule. L'homme mortel croit avoir besoin de choses matérielles dépendant de ses propres efforts; ceci l'expose au mesmérisme du doute, de l'ignorance, de la crainte, avec son long cortège de maux. Comprendre la vraie nature de Dieu et celle de l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu, supprimerait définitivement les croyances qui causent la guerre, l'avidité, la haine, la crainte — croyance que l'homme est matériel, que le bien est matériel, qu'il n'y en a pas assez pour tout le monde, que les forts doivent prouver leur pouvoir en tyrannisant les faibles. Ces opinions, évidemment, sont contraires à loi de Dieu, qui dit: "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même" (Lévitique 19:18). Obéir à cette loi donne le vrai pouvoir, fortifie les faibles, rend sages les forts, unit tous les hommes en une immuable fédération de bienveillance divine qui maintient dans le monde la paix, la justice et l'harmonie.

Sur le plan international, la neutralité signifie parfois que sans avoir égard aux autres, on ne songe qu'à sa propre conservation. Les événements de notre époque prouvent que cette attitude ne donne guère la sécurité. Qu'il s'agisse de nations ou d'individus, la sécurité ne se trouve pas dans l'égoïsme. Une neutralité qui se fonderait uniquement sur l'intérêt, sur le désir de conserver la prospérité matérielle en négligeant les valeurs spirituelles, irait au-devant de la ruine. Il faut au contraire un effort collectif tendant à conserver dans les transactions humaines les généreuses qualités spirituelles qui seules représentent le pouvoir et la sécurité. Ces bons efforts seront soutenus par le Principe, dirigés par l'Entendement, conduits à la victoire par l'omnipotence. Alors les hommes entreront en possession de l'héritage que nous a laissé Jésus le Christ, qui déclara (Jean 14:27): "Je vous laisse la paix; je vous donne ma paix; je ne vous la donne pas comme le monde la donne. Que votre cœur ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point." Telle est, pour la question en cause, l'unique solution.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Freehold

You have your way of planting things, not mine.
I measure out the space in level rows,
And make a little chart of set design
Within whose precincts a neat garden grows,
The roots, two feet apart. No coarse bud shows,
No flower blooms too soon; across this line
Nothing must pass; nor hollyhock propose
To thrust aside the lesser celandine.

And, at the end of summer, when the tall
Windflowers thrive, what a rewarding sight
The brown earth patches are without a weed.
Hands in your pockets, you survey it all
And shake your head. You think it isn't right
To be despotic even with a seed.

SARA KING CARLETON

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Intimate Message: Washington

Calling a Spade a Communist ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

It is evident that the President acted none too soon in bringing the Communist issue out into the open.

After accumulating evidence for many months but all the while playing down the gravity of labor disputes in defense industries, the Administration now is countering Communism on two fronts. It is suppressing Communist-inspired defense strikes and is "encouraging" labor leadership to free itself from Communist personnel.

It is opportune that this action preceded the closing this week of all German consulates and other Berlin propaganda outlets in the United States, for while this decision will reduce the danger from the disruptive activities of the "fifth-column" Nazis it will increase the danger from the "fifth-column" Communists—the Axis' willing collaborators.

The important fact is that Communist sabotage efforts are more subtle and persuasive than Nazi sabotage efforts and, therefore, more likely to be effective. It is for this reason that Russian Communism is being more clearly recognized as the advance guard of Nazi invasion of America.

Front for Naziism

Because Naziism stands branded as a way of life and a way of government so destructive of everything which the American people with near unanimity believe in, any identifiable effort to propagandize its cause was certain to make little new headway. It therefore needed a front. American Communists, obediently following the Moscow party line, comprise its front at this moment in America.

Communism has entered prominently into four major defense strikes in recent days and has been so identified, not by professional "red baiters," but by high spokesmen of the Government, itself proudly pro-labor, and by the ranking national officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organizations.

The pattern of the Communist-influenced or Communist-led strike takes on a familiar design. Usually reasonable labor grievances are seized upon by the Communist agitators who aim to impose such excessive demands that prompt agreement is impossible and then engineer a strike before Federal mediation is well under way.

When the National Defense Mediation Board does not grant their demands at once, they storm out of the conferences, charge that Government mediators are trying to bulldoze labor and do everything possible to keep the strike going and the factories shut.

This Communist tactic was manifest in the North American Aviation Company strike whose leaders were frankly branded Communist and repudiated by the C. I. O. national leadership. It was manifest in the strike of woodworkers in the Seattle, Wash., area and in the walkouts of the C. I. O. unions at the Cleveland, Ohio, plants of the Aluminum Company of America and the Detroit plants of the Bohn Aluminum Company.

One of the best informed and most respected labor correspondents in the country, Louis Stark of the New York Times, observes that the Communists and their fellow-travelers today "influence the affairs of marine transport, communications, newspaper, lumber, longshore, office, cannery, farm equipment, city and Federal employee—all C. I. O. affiliates."

He finds the United Radio and Electric Workers Union (C. I. O.) split wide open over the issue of Communist domination and notes that the A. F. of L.'s American Federation of Teachers is in the painful struggle of trying to oust three locals for following the Communist party line.

But now that the issue is clearly out in the open it will the better yield to the combined forthright action of both the Government and the responsible labor unions. The Administration, long hesitant to do anything which would appear to blemish its labor record or offend its labor following, has got up its courage to call a spade a Communist, with the result that the Government has laid down its own "pattern" of strike-suppression when the Communist-inspired walkout threatened to stifle the production of vital aircraft at Inglewood, Calif.

Violation of Agreement

The Communist party line has been made abundantly clear. It stems openly from Moscow. When Joseph Stalin was militantly anti-Fascist, American Communists were for any and all war against Fascism. Now that Mr. Stalin is "peacefully" pro-Fascist, American Communists are pacifist and doing everything possible to thwart defense production and aid to Britain.

But even the Communists party line cannot make headway in the United States unless it conceals its name and its nature. It has been concealing itself behind the good name of American labor. Up to now it has been a veritable triple play right into the hands of Adolf Hitler—a triple play in which the left-wing unions have been doing the work of Communists, the Communists have been doing the work of the Nazis and the Nazis have been doing the work of the devil.

The Communists party line in America is being cut and democracy is the gainer.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Rien Ne Va Plus! ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

California began sowing the wind back in 1933 when it authorized pari mutuel betting on horse races.

Today the so-called "sport of kings" has attracted to its practices and environs so many individuals of shady propensities that this State and its communities are confronted with a continuous and expanding problem of law enforcement.

On a recent day horse race betting got so far away from sports news, where it is ordinarily classified, that very nearly a quarter of a page of news space was required in a leading Los Angeles daily newspaper to tell of the court cases, some of them involving criminal charges, relating to horse race betting on that partciular day. This was in addition to a full page devoted to betting odds, race results, and selections.

"Jury Deadlock Still Unbroken," said one headline. This case was based on grand jury indictments charging five men with conspiracy in connection with the "fixing" of horse races. "As usual, John Q. Public was the one who was cheated," the County Prosecutor told the jury.

"Business"—Outside the Law

"Grand Jury Acts on Bribe Case of Accused Bookie," said another of the headlines in this Los Angeles family newspaper. This case involved charges that a bookmaker had made weekly payments to a deputy sheriff to "protect" his illegal gambling establishment from law enforcement. Two days later the Deputy Sheriff was indicted.

"Hollywood Track Officials Sued for Bets in 'Pulling' of Horse," said a third headline on this same quarter page. In this case a citizen sought $900 in damages from the Hollywood Turf Club, charging negligence in failure to disqualify a jockey who was purportedly planning to "pull" a horse, or, in other words, keep his horse from making his best race.

These headlines, with the news emphasis they imply, show that the legalized betting, advanced by race track promoters in 1933 as a harmless way to give aid to State and County fairs, and agricultural exhibitions in various parts of the State, has developed in eight years into a vast and lucrative "business," a considerable proportion of which is outside the law. Acceptance of bets except through the pari mutuel machines at the race tracks is a violation of law, and yet California's cities are honeycombed with places where such bets are made, with little or no molestation from law enforcement officers.

The promoters of race tracks, like the promoters of prize fighting a few years before, tied their project to what seemed to be worthy ends, and thus won legislation giving them a standing and a hold that will be difficult to break. Racing was tied to the public fairs and agricultural exhibitions, which receive a percentage of race track betting. The State for these and other institutions, including the University, receives four per cent of the gross intake of the betting machines. Prize fighting was tied to the Veterans' Home at Yountville, Calif. In 16 years of legalized prize fighting with light gloves, it is estimated that more than $1,000,000 has gone into buildings and permanent improvements at Yountville.

"Easy Money" and Glamour

An ever recurring device of the race tracks is to contribute to Community Chests and other charities, in the hope of retaining popular favor despite the cost in crime, court maintenance, and the feeble but expensive attempts that are made at law enforcement. Lately one of the race tracks near this city held a "Charity Day" for the cities and towns surrounding it, and officials of various public welfare agencies were called upon to urge the public to attend the races on that day.

Race track owners and managers are permitted by State law to keep eight per cent of the money bet at their tracks, and the sum total bet at the six major tracks runs annually into millions of dollars.

The false lure of "easy money," backgrounded by the glamour of Hollywood personalities on pleasure bent, has built up around racing and race tracks a feverish and artificial atmosphere that is not conducive to a wholesome respect for law and the prosaic affairs of the workaday world.

More and more of the crime news of the race track areas, it appears, has its origin in the money that is not earned but merely taken.

California is beginning to reap its whirlwind.

To Change the Subject:

Variation and Fugue on Labor News ..... *By Ethel Ince*

We hear a great deal about labor strikes nowadays. Strikes in steel mills, airplane plants, coat factories, cleansing establishments; strikes of elevator operators, longshoremen, icemen, taxi-drivers. A class of workers who earn distinction through not striking is apartment house superintendents. At least, I have never heard of a strike of apartment house superintendents. Are they a particularly favored class, one wonders? Has their work especial gratifications that keep them satisfied? Or, are they naturally a placid and affable people who delight to serve society and shrink from the notoriety a strike would bring them?

We know some apartment house superintendents who disprove all these speculations. Nevertheless I have suspected for years that there is something about the lot of an apartment house superintendent that is particularly congenial to the worker with strong leanings toward individualism.

It was John Jenson who, quite unconsciously, dramatized for me these possibilities of apartment house superintending. John Jenson missed his calling when he hired himself out as an apartment house superintendent. He would have made a big hit in Hollywood.

Chaplinesque Figure

When he stood, apparently motionless, at the entrance to the building, as he did for long periods at a time, he became wrapped in an atmosphere of the utmost dejection. He was a slender man, of middle height, somewhat Chaplinesque in figure. His large head was usually topped by a crushed felt hat of some indeterminate dark hue; his shoulders drooped sharply. His large gray eyes, set far apart, had a trick of gazing steadily into vacancy; his other features seemed to melt into his sallow complexion, so that one noticed beneath the hat only his eyes, the sharp point of his chin and a sort of veiled hopelessness that pervaded the atmosphere around him. His drab-colored sack coat and trousers hung loosely upon him, and he had a habit of standing with his feet very close together, so that all the lines of his figure seemed to converge downward and inward from his shoulders to a single pedestrial support. When I came around the corner suddenly and saw him standing there, he always looked to me like a solitary ninepin left disconsolately upright after his eight colleagues had been bowled over.

When he recognized me coming around the corner, his hand jerked up and lifted his hat slightly, as though some invisible mechanism had set it in motion. But his face kept the same hopeless expression as he saluted me. Then he turned sadly away.

His air of depression made me unhappy at first, before I made the discovery that it was a natural pose. Apparently it did not signify that his personal affairs were in the last stages of disintegration. He seemed to live happily and comfortably enough in a cosy three-room apartment in the rear, with an attractive wife and a small dog that appeared to be somewhat lacking in self confidence.

A Helpful Person

But Jenson's outward appearance was no barometer at all even of his individual outlook on life. His spirits were always at the same even level of hopefulness. If I remarked that the day was unpleasantly warm, he would gaze enigmatically over the roof of the opposite building, as though consulting some oracle enshrined behind it, and say, "I think it goin' get cooler now, though."

Or, if I called down the dumbwaiter shaft to tell him there was something wrong with the refrigerator and I was afraid it would set the house on fire, up the shaft eagerly came his reassuring reply, "Oh, that ain't much of a job, I coming right up now. That ain't goin' set the house on fire."

The remarkable thing was that he did come up at once. By the time I banged the dumbwaiter door shut and pulled out the plug of the ice box, he was at the front door with his tools. Down on his knees he went to deal with the refractory motor and soon straightened up again triumphantly to announce that the difficulty had been overcome. Whenever he vanquished any of the numerous difficulties that beset an apartment house superintendent, his eyes glowed radiantly for a moment or two, it almost seemed that a faint flush came to his sallow cheeks, then his features subsided into their customary non-committal pose again.

To see Jenson drifting aimlessly about the large entrance hall, you would have thought that purposeful activity was the last thing that interested him. The fact of the matter was that he had a passion for doing a good job.

Yes, Jenson was decidedly an individualist, and his choice of a calling is a hint that there are solid satisfactions in the vocation of apartment house superintendent.

German Peasant Farmers Chained to Nazi Economy

Conquered territory slated for inclusion in plan for family-sized plots for Aryan race.

The writer of the following article is at present resident in Europe, and for this reason necessarily remains anonymous. He has studied agricultural conditions, and Nazi farm policy, at first hand.

A Nazi peasant farm state—encompassing much of the present occupied territory and consisting of purely "Aryan" family-size farms with other elements of the population reduced to semi-slave status or segregated in reservations—is one of Adolf Hitler's principal war aims.

It is no new Nazi conception. It is an old one—dating back 1,000 years to the pillaging and uprootings of the Teutonic Knights—but revived, redesigned, and greatly extended to fit in with the Nazi ideals. Its foundation, furthermore, has already been laid in the Reich agricultural policy.

It is the Nazi conception of the "Nordic Thousand Year Empire" which, from the pen of Nazi ideologists, is today being converted by Panzer division and Gestapo into fact. It is what Naziism offers the world should its legions be victorious.

Nazi Peasant State

The Nazi peasant state, pictured from Germany's present agricultural and racial policies as well as pronouncements of Nazi ideologists, is to have every bit of arable land in Greater Germany divided into family-sized farms—farms just large enough to demand the full attention of a fair-sized family and productive enough to be capable of supporting the family through good times and bad.

This ideal justifies in the eyes of the National Socialist the destruction of Poland, the ejection of the Alsatians from ther homes, the transfer of Germans in foreign lands to the newly acquired "colonial" lands as well as the imprisonment of Jews in ghettos and the ejection of other foreign elements from the pure "Germanic" Reich.

The primary condition for settlement in the new farms of the Reich—they are called hereditary farms—is that the colonist be of German race and be physically fit to do the difficult job of pioneering. The Germans "repatriated" from the small Baltic countries, from Russian-occupied Poland, Bessarabia and Dobrudja, are best equipped to fulfill these conditions and are in addition accustomed to the living conditions of the East.

New family-sized farms are also means of advance for hired agricultural workers, a class which is small in Germany—only 17 per cent—and getting proportionately smaller because of the policy of family farms.

Family Farm System

Family farms are also given to "younger" sons of farmers who under the new Nazi inheritance laws have no claim on the homestead thus saving them from sinking to the level of hired hands or becoming industrial proletariat. Family farms have long been the prize of loyal SS men for service "to Führer and country." Most recently they are used as bait for the newly-formed Norwegian SS in return for full support of the Führer and a term of active military service against Germany's enemies.

Those who are eligible for farms under the new law are the Scandinavians, Dutch, Danes, German-speaking Swiss and theoretically at least, the English. These groups are regarded in German circles as being the brick and mortor of the future "nordic thousand year Empire." These will be theoretically the "Free Germanic peasants."

Other folk groups in Europe will be allied in a subordinate position to the Reich.

In their more minute workings, Germany's family farms are, according to the new law, "protected against debt and division by inheritance, so that they may permanently remain the heritage of free peasants." This rule is directed against the former system of dividing farms among many children, giving each one a piece too small to live on, or forcing one of the children to pay off the others for their share of the farm at its full value.

Other countries have various financial techniques for lightening or removing the burden of debt, but Germany is unique in having a class of farms which are in principle and practice not permitted to be used as security for borrowing money. Credit for improvements is offered by the State after careful examination by government officials of the use to which it is to be put. However the system of farm credit is still in its first stages of development.

The farm can only be inherited by one person usually the eldest son. The rights of the other brothers and sisters are limited to possessions of the deceased which are in no way connected with the farm or essential to the farm work. They may also demand occupational training or—in the case of girls—a marriage portion, corresponding to the ability of the farm to pay. If they fall in need they have the right of returning to the homestead where, if they are able, they must work for their board and room.

Above Individual

This measure, definitely prejudicial to the interests of the noninheriting members of the family, places the family-farm above the individual and makes it a possession of the family through its history.

The law against using farms as security on loans is meant to free the farmer from the burden of interest payments which in the past has constituted a problem.

The National Socialistic state has thus gone one more step to raise the farmer to the position of "first citizen" and secure his social and economic position.

For outside consumption this is the picture preferred of the German farmer. Actually, he is little more than a cog in the wheel which propels Naziism's leaders. He is as much a servant of the State as the Russian collectivized farmers, though his relations with the State may be superficially different.

State financing is required for many projects for increasing production, such as irrigation, drainage, flood control, clearing waste land and winning new land from the sea by means of dikes. Sometimes State aid comes in the form of loans by the State labor service. However, much depends on the individual farmer himself, such as proper rotation, fertilizing, and cultivation. The individual work of the farmer is, however, always guided by the "brain trusters" of the Agricultural Department, who are always on hand with their expert chemical and technical knowledge.

A net of agricultural schools and agricultural stations where expert training and advice on all farm problems can be obtained covers the entire country. There are also special courses and departments in high schools and universities and special research centers, such as the Institute for Breeding Research at Müncheberg and the Milk Research Center at Kiel, all of which directly serve Germany's struggle for increased production. The most recent innovation is a year's apprenticeship for young farm hands which purposes to increase their efficiency and "raise their social level."

Every year the Minister of Agriculture sets up a plan which determines "the amount and the varieties of grain required for the year to cover the demand and divided among the various sections of the country." The plan is sent to the agricultural organizations of the various regions, each of which learns from it the amount allotted it to plant. The head of each section makes further allotments to each farmer.

Each farmer is required to deliver the amount assigned to a State granary. The sale of the rest is carefully watched over by a trade-regulating department. For every sale a receipt is necessary so that the official bureau knows exactly what is happening to every bag of grain in the country.

A special department makes up the difference between supply and demand by purchases or, after a successful war, by confiscations. The further use of the grain is determined by special regulations. They determine the amount used for food, the amount for feed and the amount for alcohol and other products. Special regulations provide for storage, the burden of storage being allotted to mills and granaries.

Then there are rules for the preparation of the grains. The miller is told how he must mix grains with inferior products, how many of each sort he may mix, and how fine they are to be ground. The baker is told how much potato flour he must mix with his products, how much of each bakery product he may bake and how heavy his bread must be. Finally, the consumer gets his ration card and must obey the rules about avoiding freshly baked bread and be careful not to complain about its quality.

To successfully combat the flight of the younger farm population to the city measures had to be taken to increase the earnings of the farmers, which during postwar years had sunk to a new low, without at the same time increasing the consumers price too much. Various techniques were used. The profit of the middleman—for delivery and preparation of the food—which had risen in postwar years has been cut. Certain products such as fat were distributed by the State to the poorer classes at reduced prices. Sale at reduced prices is theoretically made up to the farmer by State subventions or by increased prices in other products.

The final measure in Germany's agricultural policy to lend the Nation the power to undertake wars and outlast crises, is price-fixing. Price-fixing has not only stopped natural fluctuation in supply and demand and hence in prices caused by changeable weather conditions and harvests, but it has ended the situation created when the harvest falls in a comparatively short period, thus flooding the market and allowing speculation to play havoc with prices.

These are the methods which would undoubtedly prevail in any extension of the peasant state conception in the postwar period. The "Aryan" farmer would undoubtedly be the "master race" as far as his relations with the subjugated nationals about him are concerned. But his elevation by the Nazi State to this position would be for little more than to increase his efficiency as a producer for the State.

Wide World

Farming: Nazi Style

Above: Polish prisoners, with an armed Nazi guard standing by, work on a German farm to help feed their conquerors. The Germans are using thousands of prisoners of war on farms and in factories. Center: German women also have their place in the German agricultural program. Here a group of German girls are receiving instruction in farm machinery. Below: Members of a German labor battalion aid in the harvest.

Prisoners of War Man Nazi Industry

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 16

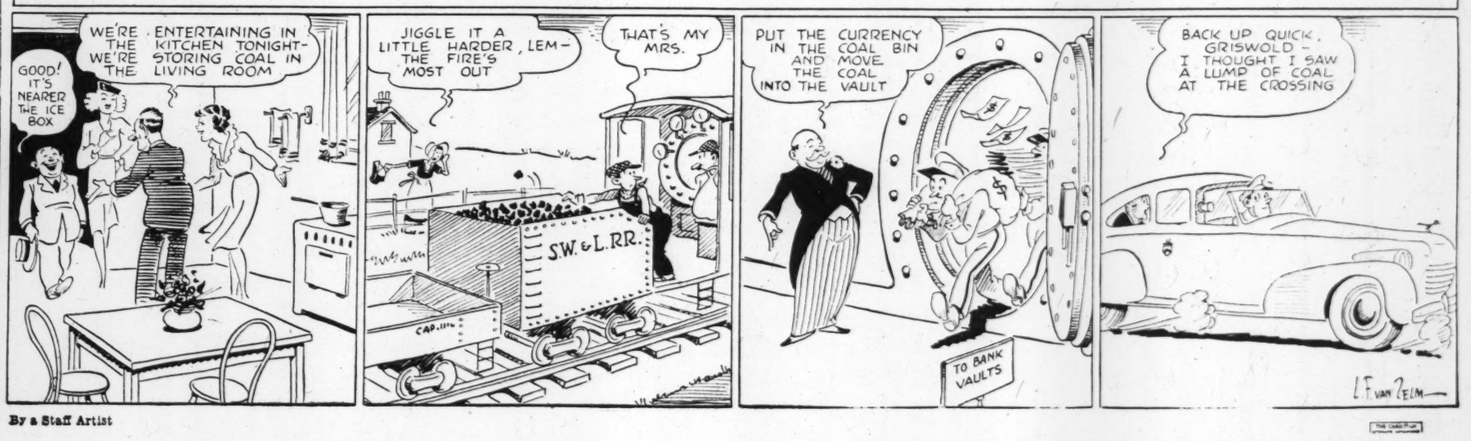
About 1,300,000 of Germany's prisoners of war had been ordered into farm work or industries by the end of April, a military spokesman has annnounced.

Generally the men have been placed at tasks like those they did at home.

In the first part of 1940 Germany had 650,000 prisoners within its border, about 95 per cent of whom had been dumped into agriculture willy nilly.

But since the middle of 1940, it was said, an organized effort has been made to find skilled laborers for German industry from among the prisoners to make up for losses of Germans through conscription.

About 50 per cent of the prisoners set to work have been shunted into industry, such as metal work, forestry, and mining.


NEWS ITEM — BOSTON:— HOME OWNERS ARE URGED TO STOCK UP ON COAL DUE TO POSSIBLE SHORTAGE THIS WINTER
GOOD! IT'S NEARER THE ICE BOX
WE'RE ENTERTAINING IN THE KITCHEN TONIGHT— WE'RE STORING COAL IN THE LIVING ROOM
JIGGLE IT A LITTLE HARDER, LEM— THE FIRE'S MOST OUT
THAT'S MY MRS.
S.W. & L. RR.
PUT THE CURRENCY IN THE COAL BIN AND MOVE THE COAL INTO THE VAULT
TO BANK VAULTS
BACK UP QUICK, GRISWOLD — I THOUGHT I SAW A LUMP OF COAL AT THE CROSSING
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, June 17, 1941
14P

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Craig McGeachy, of Britain's Economic Warfare Ministry, Discusses Women's Role

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The taxi was jouncing me rapidly along Massachusetts Avenue in the direction of the British Embassy. I scarcely noticed the distinguished homes and legations that line this famous Washington street, for all my thoughts were focused on my approaching visit with Miss Craig McGeachy, public relations representative in the United States of Britain's vitally important Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Not only was I to meet the first career woman to take her place in that august diplomatic establishment which is the British Embassy. I was to talk to one who is a friend of women in many countries. For during her 10 years at the League of Nations Miss McGeachy formed many friendships with other women working at Geneva. She became active in the women's international organizations that had headquarters there, and worked on the League's committee to study the status of women throughout the world.

Surely this Canadian with her world-wide acquaintance with women and her firsthand knowledge of what Britain's women are facing and mastering under bombing, could give us American women some sound advice on how best to help our country and her beloved Britain in their joint battle for freedom.

Democracies Must Stand Together

The taxi driver gave sudden point to my reflections. "Will the British win—what you think?" The words were flung back over his shoulder with an intensity that startled me.

"Certainly they'll win," I replied, "if we deliver the goods soon enough. What do you think?"

He thought much I discovered in the next few minutes of explosive monologue from the front seat—for he was a Greek. His accent was pronounced, his speech vehement. I could not understand all his rush of words. But his pain at the plight of Greece, his pride at her gallant stand—there was no doubt about those.

His bitterness toward America was equally clear.

"Not one raft was sent from here," he accused. "Americans, they just talk. Why don't they do something?"

In vain I cited the bombers sent to England, the cargoes of food, clothing, ammunition steadily finding their way across the seas.

"Too slow." He shook his head, as we swung into the Embassy drive. "A single country can never beat the Germans," he exclaimed. We had drawn up under the portecochere. "Hitler breaks off each country that stands alone," he growled. "Only by fighting together, close, all free peoples at once—can we beat Hitler."

More than ever eager to talk to a representative of Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare, I followed the doorman's directions, up some steps a little to the right of the main entrance and along a walk that led to the wing where the offices of the War Trade division of the Embassy are housed.

Defends Food Blockade

As I entered her office Miss McGeachy rose to shake hands across a desk full of papers. Very slender and very blonde, she has blue eyes and a shy smile that is exceedingly friendly. She had just been dictating. "I am so sorry to have kept you waiting," she apologized. "But there is such a lot to be done today." I discovered later that she was off to the Middle West the next day to accompany Lady Halifax on the tour which she and the Ambassador made to Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City.

Miss McGeachy herself is an excellent speaker, as I knew from hearing her speak in Boston. With clarity and vigor she had, upon that occasion, defended Britain's economic blockade and discussed the business of the Ministry of Economic Warfare—which is to fight the enemy. Her particular job is to keep track of export and import statistics.

She finds that the British food blockade is the weapon most frequently called into question in this country.

"For instance," she told me, "I arrived in this country just in time to hear a broadcast on Christmas Eve in which the speaker, a prominent woman, asked how Europe could ever love America if America allowed the British food blockade to continue during the war."

Ever since then Miss McGeachy has been pointing out how foodstuffs are, to Germany, no longer merely foodstuffs. They are essential war materials. And given the fact that Germany is now hurrying to bring the whole economies of the occupied countries to supplement and strengthen her machine of "total war," any action to increase supplies of foodstuffs within the area she controls would simply prolong the war.

No Sacrifice Too Great

"To believe that Europe can never love America if America allows the blockade to continue through the war is," she told me earnestly, "to misunderstand profoundly what is going on in Europe. All over Europe today," she went on, "people are living under the dread of eternal night—living in a spiritual blackout. They have no doubt what the war is about," she declared. "But their valor is wonderful. We hear from them in all kinds of ways and we know how valiantly they live under an occupation that is attempting to destroy the essence of their culture and thought.

"If there is a 'spirit of Britain,' and there is, there is also a spirit in the occupied countries," she continued, "that is aware of what is at stake. The only cure for their situation—and they know it better than does anyone else—is the throwing out of the armies of occupation. And since total blockade is a vital weapon in accomplishing that end, they will be the last ones to blame us or you for maintaining it."

Miss McGeachy has found American women very anxious to know how to serve their country. They are always asking her what the women in Britain are doing.

"What advice can you give us American women about organizing for civil defense?" I asked.

Value of the Discipline

"We cannot and we would not presume to tell you what you should do in this country," she said slowly. "But there is one great thing British women have learned, which may well spur American women on in their efforts, and that is how very important training is. The British Women's Voluntary Services was organized over a year before the war started. Women volunteered to train for certain jobs. The important thing was that they acquired the habit of showing up when they said they would, and staying at their posts for the time they were supposed to, even though there was no emergency work for them to do.

"Then when the emergency came," Miss McGeachy said, "all that self-imposed discipline showed its worth, and those women were prepared to become instructors for thousands more."

What is most important in a sense, in Miss McGeachy's opinion, is the spiritual value which women have gotten out of their organization in England. They have achieved a wonderful sense of unity, she says.

"The emergency has given us all something in common—danger," she explained. "We are aware, too, that what we are fighting for is also a common possession—our freedom. We've all reacted by working together, and that is having tremendous constructive results in terms of people pulling together and understanding each other."

As for the recent conscription of women in England, she said that the approval of British women had been far ahead of the Government's on that.

She refused to express any opinion on the matter of the United States convoying ships. "Your country is on the point of making a momentous decision. That decision may affect the whole future of the world. It is not for me to talk about that now.

"I will only say that we in England have learned that the moment before a decision is made is much more painful than those after it is made. Now that our decision has been made, now that the issue is very clear—although their daily lives know hardship, anxiety and pain, within themselves the people of Great Britain are calm and happy.

"Far from having lost the very freedom we are fighting to defend—as many feared we might do if we got into war—we have, I believe, through being obliged to organize the country for war, produced a spirit of voluntary service and a spirit of free thinking and acting such as we have not had in many a year."

She rose to dismiss me. Someone else was waiting. As I gathered up my notebook, she picked up a paper from her desk. It was the copy of a broadcast which a Polish friend of hers, now a refugee in London, had given in defense of the British blockade.

"Let me read you a bit of this," she said. "This is what I mean by the spirit in the occupied countries—the willingness to undergo any physical hardships if they can thus help the cause of freedom."

"You don't understand what an occupation means," the Polish woman had said to her radio audience. "I will tell you. Your children are taken away. Your older boys go to Germany to work in the fields. Your girls go to Germany to do domestic service. Your own schools are closed, and your younger children are put in German schools. You stay at home and watch your children being turned into strangers. This is infinitely more dreadful than any material hardships. If Britain is dependent on the blockade to win this war, no one in Poland would ask it lifted."

"The occupied countries are looking to us of the democracies to show that we can win freedom for them as well as for ourselves," Miss McGeachy said as she went with me to the door. "This is the challenge to all of us."

Wide World

Posing with war orphans in Chungking, China, are the famous Soong sisters: Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Kung, and Madame Sun.

Wide World

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, whose courage and sincere devotion to China are a continuing inspiration to the brave people of that war-torn land. Chief among Madame Chiang's interests is the training of Chinese women for war work. On this page Mrs. Deane describes the superb courage of the Chinese under bombing.

A Young American Under Bombs In the Heart of China

By Courtney Wilson Deane

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, yes," a Wellesley sophomore was saying excitedly, to a group of friends midst the buzz of an announcement party in the college dormitory, "we'll be married, Hugh and I, and then I'm going to the Interior of China with him. Probably we'll fly up from Kunming in the south to Chungking, the capital. It will be easier than by truck, though Hugh will probably bring our luggage in by road."

Naïve, ignorant words—those of mine! Four months later, my husband, Hugh Deane, and I were together on the Nanning road, hiding in a cluster of bamboo trees as the drone of enemy planes drew near. Chinese crouching beside us whispered, "Sh-sh, don't talk, they might hear you!" and the ominously still countryside suddenly resounded with the diving of a Japanese bomber and the whistle of a bomb. "Open your mouth!" someone gasped as the concussion of noise and air beat against our eardrums. A pelting of mud and water on the bamboo leaves for a moment crackled like machine-gun bullets, but we breathed more lightly as mud instead of lead plopped down on us. We stayed very still and flat as three dives and three bombs concentrated on us. When the thunder retreated we sat up cautiously; and the countryside again filled with the murmur of people and birds. That was our first taste of China at war.

Along the Nanning Road

In French Indo-China I had traded the idea of comfortable travel for the trek up the Nanning Road with my husband in a caravan of six supply trucks. The road, carrying daily 200 truckloads of supplies—the life blood of China—was constantly under bombing and machine-gun attacks by the Japanese, and was finally cut off by the fall of Nanning several months after we went over it. Traveling on the Nanning Road at that time was much easier than it is now on the Burma Road. Gangs of workmen pounding boulders into crushed rock by hand had gradually made the roadbed firm and smooth, and though rain made the going slippery, trucks did not bog down as they have done on the newer road. No bridges existed, and trucks were ferried across on pontoons propelled by poling, hauling on ropes, or, occasionally, by steam launch. This took time and often congested traffic, making us good targets for the Japanese.

New Sights and Smells

This was a new life, indeed. Many Americans out there thought I was just "talking" when I said I loved it. They were still living in the world where comfort poured out at the push of a button. I immediately felt at home with the Chinese; and was far too excited getting acquainted with them, learning their language, and seeing strange things, ever to mind getting mussed up doing it. The country, with its thatched mud houses and peasants in uniform-blue gowns, its trains of pack horses on the roads, its water-buffaloes in the fields, was exactly as the Chinese art scrolls have painted it. And just passing through it was a thrill for me. There was a peace in the land, and I felt a strong resentment when we rolled through a town which had once been full of peasants at market, chickens and pigs waddling in the main street, old women and children sitting in the doorways and selling peanuts—and which was now in ruins.

To the peasants and the people of the cities alike, this war came to the interior of China as a terrifying thing from the skies. But they have faced it with the same resignation that has made living possible for them and their ancestors through the centuries of sudden revolt and turmoil that have made Chinese history—times when often the people did not even know who ruled them.

As members of the foreign group in Chungking, the capital of wartime China, we found the easiest way of living through the daily summer bombings was the Chinese way. We just accepted the fact that nothing much could be done between 11 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. That when we came out of the dugout we might not have a home. That half the city might be destroyed, thousands homeless.

The civilian rear is stolid and uncomplaining in China. Even the wives of officials live in constant peril, for Government houses are military objectives. I had one friend who kept her clothes in a trunk outdoors, under a tree, and had to go to it whenever she needed a clean dress. I have been with the people for days in dugouts. I have seen them fleeing with their belongings from the cities. And I have fled with them, rich and poor, from a city about to be taken by the invader, crowding with them on a small British steamer so swarming with people and baggage that three men went overboard without a hand to save them. They seemed resigned to anything.

Courage of Student Armies

I am still amazed that the Chinese will rise and fight as they are doing today. It is not in their nature and training to be patriotic, but they are acquiring national unity from their common cause. The armies of China are fighting for their land, and the best of them are the guerrillas fighting near their own homes. The spirit of courage is especially noticeable in the student group. Tales come from the fronts, of the Student Army of boys and girls who have joined the political workers in urging the people to turn against the invader. One of the girls' units helped evacuate people from an area of fighting about Nanning, and then remained to incite the people to destroy the road at the withdrawal of the Chinese troops. The students go about helping the soldiers, persuading the people to return from hiding places in the mountains to evacuated and retaken areas, and trying to bring about closer relations between the army and the people.

Even the children of China have patriotic groups, some of them engaging in Boy Scout activities, some in traveling drama work, some in campaigning for help for the soldiers. Conditions must be appalling when resentment grows so intense that the women of a country take up arms and fight. Reports come that on China's front many women are marching today. With shaven heads, in any sort of uniform, they train rigidly; and their regiments take their places beside the men and fight as comrades.

On the Soapbox

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics—public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

The World's Greatest Menace, No. 2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The world's greatest menace, after Adolf Hitler, is the female driver. There should be a law . .

Like so many thousands of men to whom a car is a necessary adjunct to livelihood, I fall into the Biblical classification "of long suffering"—from female operators.

I recall being a passenger in a car driven (I use the word "driven" in its literal sense) by a member of the addle-brained sex. When, finally, the strong arm of the law stopped her and reminded her that (1) she had passed a stop sign, (2) made a left turn which was illegal, (3) was going the wrong way on a one way street, and (4) was exceeding the speed limit, she sweetly replied, "Yes, but I'm a lady."

The oft-quoted statistics show that 93 per cent of all auto accidents involve male drivers. Sure. Women are only involved in 7 per cent of the accidents, but they are responsible for 42.9 per cent while driving 1 per cent of the mileage put on cars.

Did you ever see a woman give a correct hand signal for a turn or a stop? An extended left hand either has no significance or it has. It may mean stop or a turn in any direction or merely that she is pointing to Mrs. Schmaltz's new mink coat.

Driving schools have signs on their cars fore and aft, "Caution—Student Driver." Why not the same thing with larger signs, "Great Caution—Woman Driver"? Then we might avoid the pathetic situation of a friend of mine who was involved in an accident with a woman driver. She came into court wearing something blue and soft and smiled winningly at the judge. My friend felt sure he would lose the case. Justice would never triumph over such feminine wiles. Simply and truthfully, my friend stated his case. "She signaled a left turn, Your Honor, and then . . . and then she turned left!"

With rare judgment the judge replied, "Case dismissed."

Henry

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid for all material printed. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Knitting Hint

When knitting socks or the cuffs of mittens, hold Lastex thread with the yarn, for four or five rounds. This makes an excellent knit-in garter. Lastex thread can be bought in many colors at the five-and-ten.

"Repeat this row 27 times," say the directions, while you watch the cooking, listen to the radio, and attend to the baby; or listen to an address at the club. Here is a simple score-keeper: stick 27 pins into a small cushion, or into the arm of your chair; or into the lining of your knitting bag. As you start each row, take out a pin. "Narrow every 5th row"? Well, just stick each 5th pin at a different angle, or use a different colored pin. V. S.

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Swedish Menu for a Festive Dinner Party

By Anna Coombs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swedish food has the reputation of being delicious. This is not due so much to the actual ingredients perhaps, as to the fact that the Swedish cook has a natural gift for adding just that pinch of salt or dash of pepper that will make all the difference in the world to the flavor of any dish. But remember this: It is much better to err on the mean side when it comes to seasoning. One can always add, but it is difficult to retract, once the damage is done.

Here is a festive cosmopolitan menu for a dinner party and the actual cost for six generous servings is $5. The guests will long remember the decorative arrangement.

Artichokes with Lobster Salad
Stuffed Cabbage
Carrots, Peas, Potato Balls
Chocolate Roll with
Hot Chocolate Sauce
Beverages Milk

Artichokes

Squeeze a few drops of lemon over each of 6 artichokes before putting them in a kettle with 2 quarts of water and 1 tablespoon salt to boil about an hour, or until the lower leaves come off easily. Cool and place on individual plates. Open leaves like a rose and remove choke. Make lobster salad of four fresh boiled lobsters of a pound apiece. Use 1 to 2 cups finely chopped celery and mayonnaise to taste. Put the salad among the upper leaves of the artichokes and arrange the lobster legs around them. Serve additional mayonnaise, to which a few tablespoons sour cream or a dash of curry have been added for flavor.

Stuffed Cabbage

2 pounds hamburg (1½ lbs. chuck meat, ½ lb. fresh pork)
2 cups water
1½ cups boiled rice
2 eggs
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ cup butter for frying
1 large head of cabbage
2 tablespoons brown sugar for searing

Boil cabbage until leaves seem tender—about 20 minutes. Trim the thick center vein and separate leaves. Mix all other ingredients, except sugar, with wooden spoon or hand until light and fluffy. Place 2 tablespoons of this mixture on each large cabbage leaf and roll into neat package. Brown in butter and sprinkle with sugar as the rolls are removed to kettle. Whisk the frying pan with ½ cup water and pour over rolls. Leave them to simmer for about 2 hours over slow fire, shaking occasionally. Remove to heated platter, add 1 cup of heavy cream to liquid and pour over the dish before serving. Garnish with parsley.

Vegetables

Let it become a habit to cook all vegetables in cookery parchment. The different vegetables can be wrapped in individual parchment packages and all be cooked together in one kettle. Use of this paper prevents cooking odor and saves food values, and is enormously economical. Any good market carries these packages and they last a long time for any ordinary household.

For the above dinner cut two bunches of carrots in long, narrow strips, season and wrap in parchment paper.

Dig out 6 or 7 large potatoes with the ball tool, season, and wrap. These two vegetables require about 1 hour cooking this way.

Sometimes it is more economical to use frozen peas and two packages are ample for this dinner. Arrange platter with potatoes in the center and alternating heaps of carrots and peas in a ring around them. Sprinkle finely chopped parsley over the entire dish.

Chocolate Roll

5 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons cocoa
½ tablespoon sifted pastry flour
½ tablespoon potato flour
Pinch of salt
1 cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla

Stir egg yolks a couple of minutes before adding all the other ingredients. Last, fold in whipped egg whites very carefully. Bake in moderate oven (385° F.) about 25 minutes in dripping pan, which has been buttered, covered with waxpaper, also buttered and dusted with flour. Cool, spread with whipped cream (1 jar heavy cream beaten stiff) before rolling it. Can be kept in icebox for several hours before serving. It is a light, luscious, and suitable dessert for this rather rich dinner.

Hot Chocolate Sauce

1 square unsweetened chocolate
1 tablespoon melted butter
½ cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
Dash of vanilla

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Add butter under constant stirring, then water and sugar. Let boil slowly for 15 minutes. Flavor with vanilla and serve with the above roll.

Nail Polish Will Fix It!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women, whose ingenuity long ago discovered many unorthodox uses for such simple things as hair pins, have now turned their attention to another strictly feminine item—finger nail polish!

One young woman who used to leave her perfume and toilet water bottles at home, rather than risk spilling their contents in suitcases, discovered that polish will prevent leaks from glass or cork stoppers.

While dressing one evening, someone ripped a pearl out of a pin she wanted to wear. Having no glue, she refastened the pearl with a bit of colorless polish.

Another woman discovered that metal necklaces and bracelets will not tarnish if they are first covered with colorless gloss polish.

But perhaps the most exciting use for polish was discovered by a young girl who possessed a pair of dance-scarred silver slippers—when what she really wanted were red slippers. Feeling that she could not afford new slippers, she took a chance, using red nail polish to dye her old slippers. The result was excellent. S. S. P.

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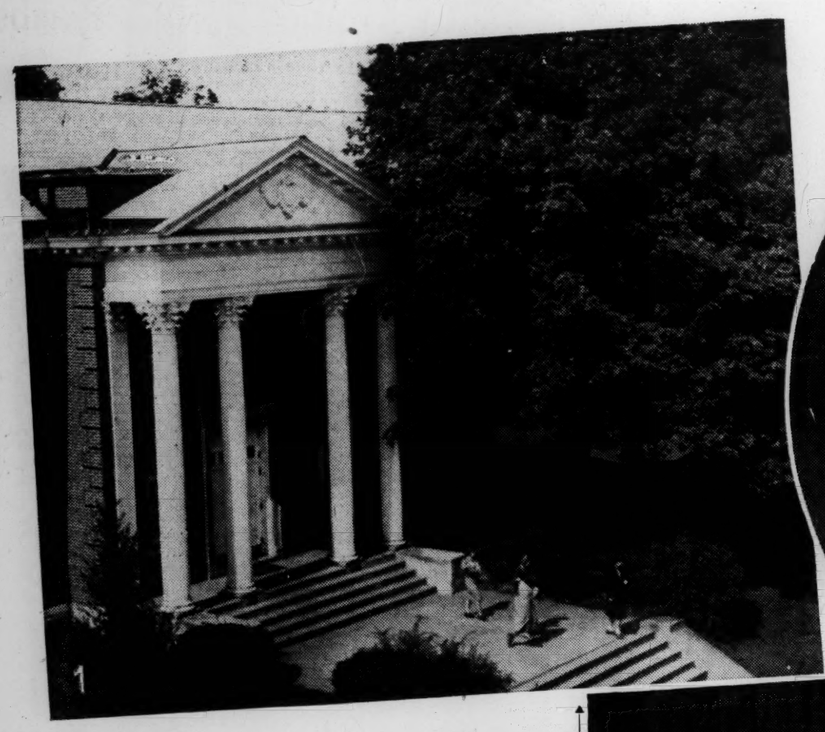

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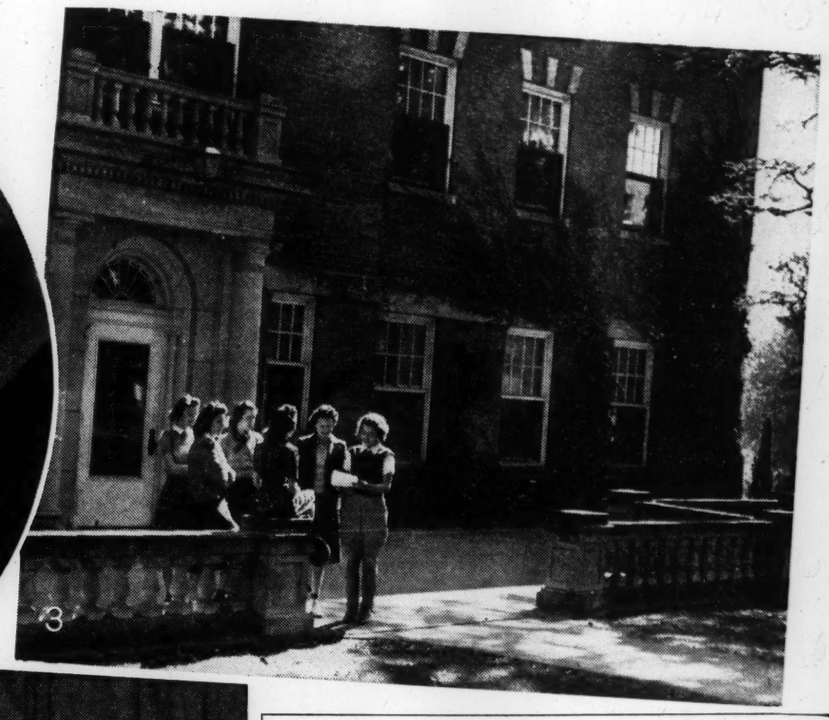

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(1) Campbell Library at Frances Shimer College, Mt. Carroll, Ill., houses the Dickerson Art Gallery, the Carnegie record collection and listening room. (2) Metcalf Tower tops the Administration Building, the second story of which contains the College Chapel. (3) Bennett Hall, which is a residence for girls during the regular session, becomes for the duration of the summer workshop, which is co-educational, a men's residence and faculty house. (4) "George and Margaret," a three-act comedy, was the first production of the first summer workshop. The Summer Theater will perform five plays again in this its second season.

A Work-Play Program to Enrich Student Experience Is the Idea Of This Summer Workshop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Carroll, Ill.

"What shall I do with my summer vacation?" Every spring Young America asks itself this question, along with thousands of parents seeking an intelligent, mutually acceptable solution to the problem of leisure activities. One college offers an answer in the form of a Summer Workshop session lasting six weeks. Frances Shimer College, Mount Carroll, Illinois, believes it fills a real need of youth with its combined work and play schedule. Though Frances Shimer is a women's college the summer workshop is co-educational.

Initiated last summer, the workshop was an immediate success with its members. It will reopen this year on July 7. It discarded textbooks, classroom procedure, credit-hours, courses, and grades—the whole formal paraphernalia of the regular academic year. Taking as it slogan, "Learning by Doing," the Workshop gave its members six weeks of practical experience in acting, painting and drawing, creative writing, and music with secondary activities in modern dance and secretarial studies.

Continuity
The Idea

The Frances Shimer Workshop stems from the conviction that a summer camp is only partial answer to the spare-time problems of summer. Usually camp surroundings are almost wholly unrelated to those of other months, and they invite the camper to break too sharply with the elements of life which make these other months important. Hence the camper tends to pigeonhole his school experience for a vital three months, his camp experience for nine.

A Workshop member's day is a pattern of alternating activities, of work and play. He may spend hours in one activity, or divide his time. The modern dance group limbers up first. Everyone in the acting group last summer took modern dance. The theater group next hears a résumé of the day's rehearsals. About mid-morning the artists gather, either to begin a trip afield, or to gather advice. After lunch the writers gather under the trees to dissect a literary model.

Despite the busy hours of creation in one or more fields, members find time and equipment for recreation. Jack and Mary, emerging from dramatic practice, or weary of pushing a pen on that new short story, or tired of holding a paintbrush, can enjoy a swim in the gymnasium pool, golf on the college's nine-hole course, or a hike in picturesque hills. They can ride horseback over winding, wooded back roads, play tennis or badminton, boat on the Mississippi ten miles away, or picnic in any one of several near-by state parks.

Five Plays Produced

Glad to play host to vacationers, and to help them employ their time profitably in the warm summer months when strenuous work seems out of season, the college nevertheless had its misgivings about opening a summer theater. But it had promised the budding actors that they would have the opportunity to try their talents on a genuine public audience. In fact, the acting group formed the very heart of the Workshop program. But would the community attend?

The audience for the first show, "George and Margaret," came not from the local group alone, but from half a dozen communities. They came in increasingly pleasing numbers for subsequent productions, until the modest-sized auditorium was comfortably filled. The young actors had a real audience! They rose to the occasion of each Friday evening. Their work was smooth, finished, professional. The Summer Theater was an established fact, the Workshop an enthusiastic success.

Demonstration Of Work

Frances Shimer climaxed the Workshop, on its closing day, by presenting publicly a demonstration of the work of each group. At a tea in West Hall lounge, guests saw the walls lined with more than 50 examples of art work—oils and watercolors—produced by members. The creative writers presented a book of short stories and articles which they had written. The theater performed its last play afterward, a revival of "East Lynne." The melodrama produced laughs—but it only staved off tearful farewells such as were said at the party after the play.

The Workshop staff has been chosen for its combined practical and academic experience. Lawrence Carra, Director of the Experimental Theater of the University of Texas, is director of drama in the Workshop. He formerly was director the year round at Frances Shimer. Miss Edith Ball, an Iowa artist whose work hangs in New York and Iowa both, teaches the art group. George E. Hoffman, contributor to outstanding magazines, advises creative writers.

Moving spirit of the Workshop is Frances Shimer's president, Albin C. Bro, who proposed the session when he took office two years ago. Pleasure and practical experience are not incompatible summer companions. Mr. Bro feels, and the creative urge of youth is easily the point of appeal to have something to show for their time at the end of summer.

Frances Shimer's 12 Georgian Colonial buildings, heretofore inactive during the summer, now perform a useful function during three months of delightful weather. Still better, the college itself is not inactive in its relationship to the community during this time.

President Dodge Of Beirut Is 'Standing By'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

War reverberations have closed five of the six American colleges in the Near East, but hope of reopening them in September is still keeping their faculties close by, the Near East College Association at No. 50 West Fiftieth Street has announced.

Latest of the institutions to be engulfed by the war crisis are the American University of Beirut, Syria, and the International College of Beirut, the nearly 100 Americans associated with them having been evacuated to Jerusalem. Voluntarily remaining to safeguard the interests of the colleges are Dr. Bayard Dodge, president of the American University; Dean Julius A. Brown, Harrison A. Maynard and Prof. Rudolph Pauly, all with their wives. Both institutions were able to complete the full year's academic work in anticipation of the emergency.

Athens College has been closed by order of the Greek Government since last October and the buildings used as a hospital unit, and, by request of the Turkish Government, Robert College, Istanbul, and the Istanbul Women's College, enrolling approximately 850 and 450 students each, were closed on May 15.

The American College of Sofia, Bulgaria, where there are about 20 Americans, has not interrupted the studies of its 500 students and is accepting enrollments for next year.

'Guidance' That Penetrates Every Student Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

"Guidance," as defined by Shirley A. Hamrin and Clifford E. Erickson in their excellent volume, "Guidance in the Secondary School" (D. Appleton-Century Co., New York), "refers to that aspect of the educational program which is concerned especially with helping the pupil to become adjusted to his present situation and to plan his future in line with his interests, abilities, and social needs." And in another place it is pointed out not only that guidance is a continuous, unitary process, but that it is a means by which "individual differences and needs are effectively related to the requirements, demands, and opportunities of social situations."

Under P. B. Wallace, the guidance work at Bay Path, in addition to including placement, is all of this in the full interpretation of its intention. Bay Path is a huge "commercial" school in Springfield, Mass., offering what it calls "two-year, college grade courses," at which more than a thousand men and girls from every nook and corner of New England take courses of many kinds, short and long, leading to trained entry into business and commercial positions. With Mr. Wallace guidance is something more than a schooltime job. He would certainly agree that it is "continuous." It begins before you come to Bay Path. It stays with you until you are well established in a permanent job. It even "follows you up" throughout your job career.

In Their Home Environments

Suppose, for example, you were a young girl living on a farm way down in Maine somewhere, and had indicated that you were coming to Bay Path next fall. Some day during the summer a car would drive through your front entrance. It would be Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, paying a visit. It would seem a merely casual friendly visit, and because of this you, and your mother and father and the rest of the family would all be at their ease. But from then on you would feel that you had a friend at Bay Path. And the person who met your train when you came to Springfield in the fall would mean to you a friend of Mr. Wallace's. Would be, too.

It is all part of the Bay Path guidance concept, which begins by getting acquainted with students in their own home environments. Things are noted down after that visit—points on the home life and habits of the family, individual conditions under which the student lives, the social background of the family and something of the economic status. These discoveries and observations are of service to the guidance department in helping the student meet personal problems and adjust himself to his new surroundings. They are a key in the next step in the guidance program, that of housing.

In Homes Carefully Chosen

Bay Path does not believe in having its own dormitories, we are told. To put it more positively: it believes in the influence of normal home relationships, and seeks to achieve these for each student insofar as possible. Thus Springfield becomes one vast dormitory for the more than a thousand students that are taught there. There are 225 of these approved homes, where the house mothers fulfill the requirements and keep the regulations for students which the school guidance department considers essential. But let Mr. Wallace explain.

"All Bay Path homes are inspected and supervised," he said. "Home calls are made periodically and home problems are discussed with house mothers to the benefit of the students in the home. House mothers co-operate by helping our students adjust themselves to new surroundings, new habits of living and work. They encourage and guide the students in their school work and in extra-curricular activities—also in the matter of late hours, temperance, courtesy, and the ability to live and work in harmony with others."

Part-Time Jobs Also Fitted to Student

In addition to its supervising student home life, the guidance work at Bay Path includes opening up to the right student the right part-time job. Part-time jobs are developed through active co-operation between Springfield business people, home people, and the Guidance department. "This past year 124 concerns of Springfield co-operated with Bay Path in giving 381 part-time jobs," Mr. Wallace said.

"Four factors other than the knowledge and skill required in the classroom are considered carefully by the school in developing its young men and young women, and these are particularly under the guidance department," Mr. Wallace concluded. "They are the building up of sound personal habits and habits of cleanliness; student conduct on the street and in public places; the satisfaction given by a student in his Bay Path 'home' and to his part-time employer; and the hours a student learns to keep."

M. J. T.

Through the Editor's Window

On Being Still

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever notice how few persons ever stop doing something long enough to remain perfectly still and quietly look or listen? It seems a simple, natural thing to do, but as an "activity," if one may call it that, it is comparatively rare.

Come to think of it, "activity" is exactly what I would call it. This kind of being still is not day-dreaming, nor is it one of those moments when one becomes static and ceases recording. No, this being still is a very active kind—more active as a matter of fact, than many traditional activities.

* * *

I recall a woman who used to slip away from others for a moment out on the lawn almost every night. She didn't go for a stroll—although her life was made to provide, also, many a quiet walk. She would simply go out "under the open sky," and be still. I can see her standing there alone. The stars in the overturned bowl of heaven would look down upon her, the night wind would stir her hair, the cricket and tree-toad songs of the darkened garden or the crunch of snow underfoot would come to her. Beyond perhaps suggesting to others in the family that they too go out for a minute to see the stars or hear the cry of the whippoorwill, she never spoke about those moments of being still; but upon returning she always seemed refreshed.

I once knew a child, too, who had cultivated that gift. He seemed able, in the midst of chattering cohorts, to retire into some area of quiet and be still. Out of these times—which weren't in the least idle—he would sometimes emerge to share some beautiful thought, a poem recalled, a tune hummed, a "did you notice how soft the rabbit's ears were?" or "I like little leaves when they are still baby ones."

I know a naturalist whose ordinary bearing, even when walking on city pavements, somehow reminds me that he knows this secret of being still. Perhaps it is that he has a habit of listening for the quieter sounds—the soft rustle of a bird snuggling down in a nest full of young, the change of direction in the wind in the treetops, the unobtrusive step of a furry creature just off the trail—but he seems able to close his ears at will to strident clatter, and to hear melodies "unheard" by those who are never still long enough really to listen to silences.

* * *

Listening to silences! Doesn't it seem, sometimes, as if listening to silences is more truly hearing than the other kind? And that seeing what most people never stop to look at is, too, more truly "seeing"? It is a gift, yes, this receptive, active "being still"; but anyone knows that it belongs to all of us and can be deliberately cultivated.

A Tuesday Column

Young People Keep Together

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alberta, Canada

Dear Chairman:

I have derived so much pleasure from the friends I have met through the Youth Round Table, and I feel that it is high time I wrote another letter to your column.

Some of my Youth Round Table friends live in countries dominated by war or surrounded by war, and they no doubt do not find it easy to write. Therefore I should like to share parts of letters I have received from them. The following is from Switzerland:

"I thank you for the papers (The Christian Science Monitors) which I got from you. I assure you that I derived much help from them, and many of the articles are written especially to destroy fear. Switzerland is like a small peaceful island surrounded by spiteful countries. More than 40,000 French and Polish soldiers who crossed the Swiss frontier before suspension of hostilities between France and Germany are still living in our country, and we do our best to soften the suffering of those people."

The Monitor has many times given us evidence of the beauty of the Swiss scenery, and this friend of mine, though she has traveled in England, Italy and France and Spain, never tires of describing the sheer loveliness of her native land, which she loves so dearly.

Here is a special item from my last letter received from England:

"I want to say something which it never occurred to me to say before, and this is it: When you read and hear, as apparently you do, that the morale of the people in Britain is incredibly high—believe it. It is true, true, true. The military authorities must have felt a huge load of fear roll off their shoulders to find that the civilians are well capable of standing up to air raids. I'm proud of my fellow-citizens; I'm proud as never before of being British. And I'm glad that Britain and her fellow members of the Commonwealth are bearing the brunt of this war against Bestiality. We know that we cannot break asunder, that no member will break word and make separate peace as did impotent France, victim of herself."

(Miss) Z. D. S.

A Tuesday Column

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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Detroit Outfield Soars Among Batting Leaders—Crimson vs. Blue in New Haven

Tigers Have Pat Mullin, McCosky, Campbell High

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Delmar Baker's Detroit Tigers, who this afternoon opened a four-game series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, own the hardest hitting outfield in the American League. Not even the Boston trio of Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney can match the Bengal unit of Barney McCosky, Pat Mullin and Bruce Campbell. Baker would be much higher than the fifth spot he held this morning, despite the loss of Hank Greenberg, if the rest of the outfit upheld the slugging tradition of the outfielders.

Mullin early today loomed as the lone threat to the batting leadership held by Williams. Pat, at .367, was the closest American Leaguer to the Red Sox star, who was soaring at .425. Campbell and McCosky, too, were well up among the leaders in the individual offensive parade.

Mullin In Center

There is a story behind this Detroit outfield. When Greenberg left to join the army, Baker brought in Ned Harris from Beaumont to fill the hole in left. About the same time McCosky was injured and the manager of the Tigers had to call upon another rookie to patrol center. Mullin was his man. As the schedule rolled by, Harris slumped deeper on the batting list, while Mullin climbed. When McCosky recovered, the fellow who was supposed to take Greenberg's place was returned to the minors and Barney was given the post. This left Mullin in center.

According to western critics, Mullin is the hottest thing in a Tiger uniform. McCosky may never get back his old post, at which he rose to stardom a year ago as a freshman. Pat is one of those boys who does everything right, and he can run and throw. His arm is stronger than McCosky's. Rival managers rarely give a first-year player consideration in their All-Star Game selections, but Pat may force them to recognize him.

McCosky Passed

Last season when McCosky was leading the league batting race, the pilots ignored him at All-Star time. They claimed his inexperience might show at a critical stage of the game. They would rather go along with smarter operators with less impressive records. To make the grade next month, Mullin must beat out such standout performers as Williams, the Di Maggios, McCosky, Mike Kreevich, Wally Moses and Roy Weatherly.

One of the most improved ball players of the season is Frank Croucher, who tours shortstop for Baker. Overshadowed by Dick Bartell and Eric McNair (until he was injured) during the spring training grind, Frankie soon hustled himself into a regular spot between second and third. At present he comes close to being the top all-round man at his berth in the circuit. Aside from the outfield, he is the only Tiger regular over the .300 mark.

Tiger Staff

For starting pitchers Baker is using Tommy Bridges, Johnny Gorsica, Buck Newsom, Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout. His relief ace is Al Benton. Incidentally, the Tigers have had more success with bull pen hurlers this spring than any other club in the A. L. Baker's big disappointment, of course, has been Newsom, who only now is rounding into shape.

Interesting sidelights of this Tiger-Red Sox series, which continues with single contests tomorrow and Thursday, are the home run race involving Williams and Rudy York, and the runs batted in duel for York and Jimmy Foxx. Ted early today had 12 four-baggers; York, Joe Di Maggio and Bob Johnson 13 apiece. York had produced 49 markers; Charley Keller 48, Joe Di Maggio and Joe Gordon 46, and Foxx 45. One good day could put Double-X right up there.

With young Earl Johnson on the shelf for a while, Joe Cronin will keep Joe Dobson, Mickey Harris, Charley Wagner, Dick Newsome and of course Lefty Grove on the starting line. Johnson's loss is off-set by the return of Wagner, but the Sox need Earl if they are to stay among the leaders when the double-headers begin to pile up, which is any day now. Cronin was to learn more about the Johnson arm today.

Three Expert Women Skeet Shots Seek Eastern Title

Three of the foremost women skeet shooters in the United States will compete in the 13th Annual Great Skeet Championships at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship, Conn., June 20, 21, 22. Patricia Laursen, national women's champion, will meet among her rivals Mrs. M. L. Smythe, who last year won the Great Eastern women's event, and Diana Bolling, holder of the North American women's championship title. So great is the interest in the Women's Championship Event, which takes place Sunday, June 22, it is expected as many as 30 feminine shooters will compete.

Interest is centered in Miss Laursen of Akron, Ohio, who was the 1940 runner-up at Lordship, breaking 98x100. In 1938, she won the women's event with a score of 95x100, and in the same year established her national title, which she successfully defended in 1939 and again last year at Syracuse. Graduated from Rollins College this June, she is an all-around sportswoman, active in tennis, swimming, figure skating and flying.

A flashing star among the women champions is Mrs. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, who established a new women's record last year at the Great Eastern when she won the women's title with a score of 99x100. Mrs. Smythe is the holder of all long run records for women and is captain of the All-American Women's Team.

Another leading contender is Miss Bolling of Old Greenwich, Conn., who won the title of the North American women's skeet champion last October at the Remington Gun Club by a score of 98x100. Miss Bolling was the 1939 winner of the Great Eastern women's title with a score of 98x100—after only a year and a half of shooting. She is the daughter of the late Capt. Raynal Bolling, war aviator for whom Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., was named. She is an archery enthusiast as well as a skeet champion.

Skeet is attracting more than a thousand women shooters regularly to shooting clubs throughout the country. Women like the sociability of skeet, its friendly rivalry and the excitement of breaking clay targets.

Sports Roundup

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 17—Looks like Larry MacPhail is going to have more trouble unloading Babe Phelps than he did trying to kidnap the Kaiser . . . Seven of the 13 varsity athletes who were graduated this month from Brigham Young University received honors for a high degree of scholarship . . . Hats off to little Jones County Junior College way down in Ellisville, Miss., which won state championships in football, baseball, track and basketball this past season . . . Ed Barrow of the Yankees paid his first visit to the Polo Grounds the other day for the first time since 1937 World Series when his Yanks won four games to one.

* * *

The three Sunderland brothers of Denver were members of three basketball teams which won three different state titles in one week . . . Californians, who are all excited over the job Pepper Martin is doing in the Coast League, are predicting he'll be the next manager of the Cardinals, although what they would want with one as long as Billy Southworth continues to go as he is, is a mystery.

* * *

In a baseball game between two Nebraska high schools, Wendell Godeken, the Naponee pitcher, faced six men in one inning and struck them all out . . . Naturally you say how come? . . . Well, the catcher dropped the third strike on the first three hitters and they got on base.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	167	51	71	12	40	.425
Cronin	186	30	65	4	37	.349
Di Maggio	211	47	68	1	16	.322
Tabor	169	22	54	7	38	.320
Doerr	116	17	33	5	34	.284
Fox	69	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	180	40	50	8	45	.278
Pytlak	126	11	31	0	16	.246
Peacock	80	9	19	0	13	.238
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Finney	182	36	39	1	14	.214
Newsome	86	7	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

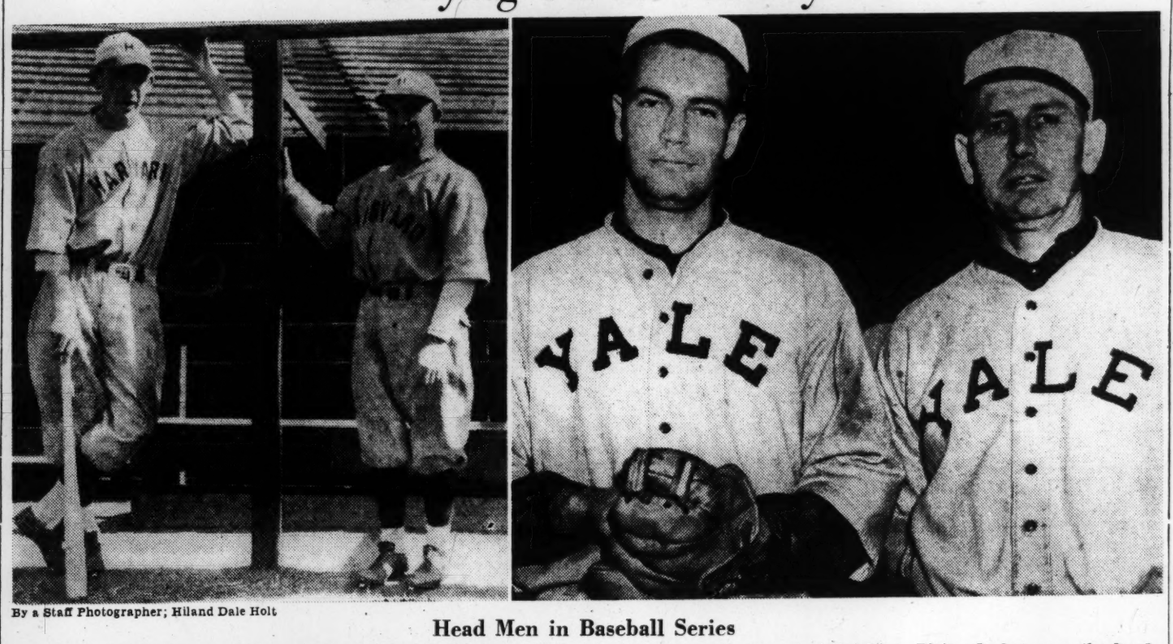
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	141	17	43	0	8	.305
Moore	170	23	51	4	15	.300
Rowell	201	23	55	3	18	.274
Hassett	51	5	13	0	6	.260
Masi	47	4	12	0	3	.255
Miller	195	23	48	4	22	.246
Sisti	136	14	32	1	11	.235
Berres	99	8	22	0	8	.222
West	152	20	30	6	24	.197
Ross	17	1	3	0	1	.176
P. Waner	70	2	12	0	4	.171
Manno	19	1	3	0	4	.158
Gremp	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

New England League

Results June 16
Lynn 8, Pawtucket 2 (called end of 8th, fog).

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Carrying On the Rivalry



By a Staff Photographer; Hiland Dale Holt

Head Men in Baseball Series

Back in 1868 Harvard and Yale met for the first time in a baseball game, with Harvard winning by a 25-17 score. Since that time teams from the two universities have played 182 other games, and today and tomorrow the Crimson and Blue nines will add to that lengthy score as they complete the 71st series. Today they played at New Haven, and tomorrow they meet at Brighton. Pictured above are the head men for both teams—Capt. Fred Keyes and Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard at the left, and Capt. Joe Wood, Jr., and his father, Coach Joe "Smoky" Wood, Sr., of Yale at the right.

Around The Hub

McSpaden Tops Field

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester had to make room on his trophy shelf for another cup today. Yesterday he won his third New England P. G. A. championship, leading the pros who met at Pawtucket Golf Club by five full strokes, and so took home the Donald J. Ross Cup.

Jug previously won this tournament in 1938 and 1939, and his 69-69—138 yesterday was good enough to break the tournament record by seven strokes. The old mark of 145 set by Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Eddie Burke of Wianno, and Gene Andersen of Oyster Harbors at Longmeadow last year stood for just 12 months.

To his three N. E. P. G. A. crowns, McSpaden can add three Massachusetts open triumphs, one Canadian open title, one Philippine open victory, and numerous and sundry other wins. Truth to tell, however, Jug would probably be glad to trade the whole kit and kaboodle for one National P. G. A. championship, for which yesterday's tournament at Pawtucket was the sectional qualifying round for New England.

Ryder Cup Member

Although he competed yesterday, Jug's score did not count for the P. G. A. event in Denver, Colo., next month, for he automatically qualifies on two fronts. He is a member in good standing of the U. S. Ryder Cup team, and last year he went to the quarter-finals of the national affair before bowing to Sammy Snead.

Altogether, New England qualified eight golfers yesterday, with the former national open champion, Tony Manero of Salem, heading the list. Tony's 71-72—143 led Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., by one stroke. The other six who will be allowed to make the trip west include Tony Guimelli of Woonsocket, R. I., 148; Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I., 148; Jim Fogerty, Myopia, 149; Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, 150; Charles Malloy of Furnace Brook, 156, and Dan O'Connell of Merrimac Valley, 157.

* * *

Western district, champions of the W. G. A.'s spring team competition, yesterday defeated a championship team of Rhode Island golfers 6-1 in the annual interstate matches at Pine Brook Valley yesterday. Led by Mrs. John Grew, former State champion, who defeated her opponent 4-3, the Massachusetts team was never headed from the start. Other victors for the home team included Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Winifred Peterson, Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow, Mrs. Eli Brilliant, and Helen Morgan. The Rhode Islanders were saved from a shut-out when Betty Anne Hacking carved out a two-up victory over Mrs. Willie Howard. In matches between the second teams, the Massachusetts delegation was victorious 5-2.

* * *

Katharine Hubbell of Vassar and Dedham was the defending champion in the national college girls' tennis championship which started at Longwood Cricket Club today. In her first match she was scheduled to meet Marie Coakley of Manhattanville. Other prominent entrants included Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain and Southern California; Barbara Bixler, Smith College champion; Dorothy Wightman of Brookline and Smith, 1941 indoor junior champion; Carolyn Myers of Hartford; Lois Ladd of Winchester, Wellesley College champion, and Winnie Lou Porter of Connecticut College for Women.

Lou Berger to Seattle

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark Bears of the International League have announced the outright sale of Infielder Lou Berger to Seattle of the Pacific Coast League.

Berger was with Kansas City of the American Association on option from the Bears. He was bought by Newark from Montreal last winter and previously had been with Cleveland and Boston in the American League.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston, double-header.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington (night game).

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh (night).
Boston at Cincinnati (night).
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tigers Take Championship Of Eastern College League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	W	L	P.C.
Princeton	9	3	.750
Cornell	8	4	.667
Dartmouth	7	5	.583
Yale	5	5	.500
Harvard	4	6	.400
Pennsylvania	4	8	.333
Columbia	3	9	.250

Last Week's Results

Cornell 7, Dartmouth 1.
Dartmouth 3, Cornell 2.
Princeton 5, Yale 3.

Remaining Games

June 17—Harvard at Yale.
June 18—Yale at Harvard.

Princeton won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship last Saturday when the Tiger batsmen turned back Yale by the margin of a three-run rally in the seventh, a rally timed exactly with the arrival of news that Dartmouth had beaten favored Cornell, making the championship undisputed. Four thousand gaily costumed Alumni saw the 27th Tiger nine which Bill Clarke has guided bring the championship to Nassau. Cornell has won second place in the standing and there may be a tie for Dartmouth's third place if Yale can twice conquer Harvard in today's and tomorrow's games.

Princeton's winning pitcher was Roy Talcott, the sophomore hurler who won 12 games without a loss and turned in eight of Nassau's nine league wins. When an injured finger sent Talcott to right field at the start of the eighth inning, senior Dan Carmichael, veteran who shut out Yale 2-0 in last year's Commencement game, took over the mound duties and held the Elis hitless for two innings, clinching the Tigers' two-run lead and the victory.

Outstanding Records

In the Cornell-Dartmouth series on Friday and Saturday two other veteran hurlers ended outstanding league records with victories. The Big Red's ace, Walt Sickles, set Dartmouth down with four hits and chalked up his sixth win of the season and the 17th tournament win of his career against only three losses. The next day Dartmouth's senior veteran, George Sexton, pitched the Indians to a 3-2 win over Cornell and thereby gained the sixth win of his league career against two losses; this season he has won 4 and lost none.

Penn's captain, Frank Reagan, is a certain winner of the Princeton A. A. Cup for individual base-stealing honors. The Penn catcher has 16 steals, while his nearest rival, Dartmouth's Capt. Jack Orr, with 14 pilfers to his credit, was not able to chalk up a single steal in the two Cornell games. The Yale-Harvard series is all that remains and no man on either of these teams has more than two stolen sacks to his credit. In individual slugging (for the Charles H. Blair Bat) the field has narrowed and some of the early leaders are out of the picture. Penn's George Hain leads with a final average of .419 with only two very likely challengers; Yale's Howie Kaye and Harvard's Capt. Fred Keyes have today's and tomorrow's games in which to shoot at Hain's mark.

Team Batting

College	G	AB	R	H	Aver.
Cornell	12	377	64	102	.271
Penn.	12	385	52	104	.270
Princeton	12	419	64	108	.258
Yale	10	339	42	86	.254
Harvard	10	303	42	71	.234
Dartmouth	12	363	51	84	.231
Columbia	12	419	59	96	.229

Team Fielding

College	G	PO	A	E	P.C.
Dartmouth	12	307	129	19	.958
Princeton	12	333	171	25	.953
Columbia	12	323	160	28	.945
Penn.	12	302	152	27	.944
Yale	10	270	82	22	.941
Harvard	10	244	122	28	.929
Cornell	12	297	121	22	.927

Individual Batting

(20 or more at Bats)

Name and College	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Hain, Penn.	11	31	10	13	.419
Kowslowski, Dart.	10	31	2	12	.387
Reagan, Penn	12	47	12	18	.383
Pearson, Princeton	11	43	9	16	.381
Stackhouse, Penn	12	30	3	11	.367
Kaye, Yale	10	33	6	12	.364
MacCoy, Princeton	10	43	9	15	.349
Baldwin, Princeton	6	23	1	8	.348
Stillman, Cornell	12	49	7	17	.347
Orr, Dartmouth	12	41	12	14	.341
Talcott, Princeton	11	39	5	12	.308
Keyes, Harvard	9	36	6	11	.306
Pill, Columbia	12	49	12	15	.306
Matuszak, Cornell	12	23	3	7	.304
Kuczynski, Penn	10	33	4	10	.303

Pitching Records

(One or more Decisions)

Name and College	G	W	L	PC
Talcott, Princeton	8	8	0	1.000
Sexton, Dartmouth	7	4	0	1.000
Ames, Yale	3	1	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	10	6	1	.857
Waldstein, Harvard	7	4	2	.667
Beinstein, Penn	8	2	1	.667
Caputo, Penn	7	2	2	.500
Jenkins, Cornell	4	1	1	.500
Lendo, Dartmouth	2	1	1	.500
Harrison, Yale	10	4	5	.444
Lindgren, Columbia	8	3	4	.429
Gray, Dartmouth	7	2	4	.333
Smith, Cornel	3	1	2	.333
Carmichael, Princeton	5	1	3	.250

Home Runs at Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 17 (AP)—There had been only three home runs hit in the Clark Griffith Piedmont League Stadium here so far this season until—

Charlotte's Bob Ortiz smacked a 360-foot homer on over the left-field wall. Richmond changed pitchers. Came the next pitch and another four bagger shot over the same wall. Came the third pitch and a third circuit smash in the exact spot. And then—the homers stopped.

Safe or Out?

Wide World

Close Play in Brooklyn

Wasdell of the Dodgers is about on the bag (first base) and the ball is about to plunk into the outstretched mit of Fletcher in a recent night game between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. How would you call the play? Out? The umpire called Wasdell safe.

Successful Year Is Recorded In Brown Athletics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17—Nineteen Brown teams, competing in 10 sports, won 85 contests, lost 79, and tied three during the 1940-41 scholastic year to post an average of .518. Varsity teams won 49, lost 51 and tied two. Freshmen teams brought the final average into the black with 36 triumphs, 28 losses and one tie .

The freshman swimming team was the only undefeated unit, winning seven dual meets and annexing the freshman relay in the New England intercollegiate meet.

Six victories, three losses, and one tie gave the 1940 football team the best record of any Brown eleven since 1932. Major triumphs were scored over Yale, Army, and Holy Cross.

The varsity baseball team broke even in 18 games, with Capt. Walt Juszczyk making one of the most brilliant records of any Brown pitcher in recent years.

The varsity tracksters took two of five dual meets under Coach George Anderson. Franklin Floyd, sophomore sprinter, was the high scorer and outstanding performer of the squad with nine victories in 10 starts in 100 and 220-yard dashes.

For the first time, Brown had finalists in both the New England intercollegiate golf and tennis tournaments. Irving "Bud" Patterson reached the final round in golf and John Benn was runner-up in tennis.

Athletic record for 1940-41.

	Won	Lost	Tied
Varsity Football	6	3	1
Freshman Football	4	2	
Varsity Soccer	3	4	1
Freshman Soccer	3	3	1
Varsity Basketball	11	10	
Freshman Basketball	7	6	
Varsity Fencing	4	2	
Freshman Fencing	4	3	
Varsity Swimming	3	3	
Freshman Swimming	7	0	
Varsity Rifle	2	9	
Freshman Rifle	3	2	
Varsity Baseball	9	9	
Freshman Baseball	4	4	
Varsity Golf	5	5	
Varsity Tennis	4	2	
Freshman Tennis	3	2	
Varsity Track	0	1	(winter)
Varsity Track	2	3	(spring)
Freshman Track	0	2	(winter)
Freshman Track	1	4	(spring)
	85	79	3

Williams Elects Two

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Gunnar Hagstrom of Pittsfield, a veteran infielder, has been elected captain of the 1942 Williams varsity baseball team. At the same time the election of John I. B. Larned, Jr., of Dongan Hills, N. Y., as 1942 varsity tennis captain was announced.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .425; Mullin, Detroit, .367.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 53; Williams, Boston, 51.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 49; Keller, New York, 48.
Hits—Cramer, Washington, 81; Di Maggio, New York, 75.
Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, 20; Boudreau, Cleveland, 19.
Triples—Travis, Washington, and Keltner, Cleveland, 5.
Home Runs—York, Detroit; Di Maggio, New York, and Johnson, Philadelphia, each 13.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 7; L. Newsome and Di Maggio, Boston, and Kreevich, Chicago, 6.
Pitching—Ryba, Boston, and Benton, Detroit, 5-1.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .368; Slaughter, St. Louis, .344.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 47; Moore, St. Louis, 45.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 52; Ott, New York, 45.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 78; Brown, St. Louis, 74.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 19; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 17.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Moore, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 14.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; five players tied with 5.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, and Riddle, Cincinnati, 5-0.

Jacobs-Knowles Pair Win

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (AP)—Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., former American and Wimbledon tennis champion, paired with Hope Knowles of Philadelphia yesterday to win the doubles title in the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States lawn tennis tournament on the Merion Cricket Club court.

Sunday, Miss Jacobs defeated Miss Knowles to win the singles crown. Yesterday, they beat Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of Boston, Mass., and Barbara Strobhar of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Harvard and Yale Nines In Annual Series Opener

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upon the slim but willing shoulders of young Jack Schwede rested the responsibility today of pitching Harvard to a victory over its traditional rival, Yale, as the two teams met in New Haven in the 184th game which inaugurated the 71st series. The nines will meet back here in Brighton tomorrow.

The nomination of Schwede by Coach Floyd Stahl for the series opener may have come as a surprise to some, for the former Boston Latin schoolboy has been confined mostly to relief pitching during his three years on the varsity, yet it is entirely in keeping with the job he turned in during his last two games.

Against Brown last Saturday Jack gave up only two hits in eight full innings, and when he left the ball game for a pinch hitter the Bruins were ahead 2-1 on errors by the Crimson fielders in the first inning. Previously against Dartmouth he allowed five hits in the same number of innings with another unearned run giving Dartmouth victory by a 3-2 score.

Elis Favored

Schwede's job was not the easiest he has had to face this season, however, for the Elis were favored to sweep this 71st series and so make up for defeats during the past two years. For a rivalry that began back in 1868, the results have been remarkably close. Yale leads in game victories—93 to 89 for Harvard with one tie thrown in, while Harvard leads in series victories—34 to 31 for Yale with five ties.

As far as the series which began today is concerned, not much matters except to the colleges themselves. Two victories by either team can in no way affect the standing in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which finds Princeton in possession of the championship. Yale is in fourth place with a 5-5 record, while Harvard is one notch lower with a 4-6 mark. Should Yale win both games it would tie Dartmouth for third place. Should Harvard win both it would tie Yale for fourth. A split in games would leave the standing just as it is.

Mutual Rivals

Despite the fact that the Blue is favored, it would be well not to count the Crimson out too soon. A comparison of mutual league rivals discloses that while Yale dropped two games to the championship Tiger nine, Harvard won one from them and lost the second through errors by its usually reliable captain, Shortstop Freddie Keyes. Both Harvard and Yale took two games from Columbia and split engagements with Penn. Yale split with Cornell and Dartmouth, however, while Harvard dropped both games of each series.

Curiously enough, both teams have only one batter whose average is above the .300 mark, Keyes hitting .306 for the Crimson and Howie Kaye batting .364 for the Blue. Kaye, in fact, has a chance to take the league batting championship and will win the Charles H. Blair Bat if he picks up 56 points in the two games. Penn's George Hain, who has finished the season, leads with a .419 mark.

Line-Ups

Coach Joe Wood of Yale did not announce his starting pitcher until just before game time this afternoon, but it was believed that either his son, Smoky Joe, Jr., or Dick Ames, both seniors, would open on the mound for the Elis.

When the teams return to Soldiers Field tomorrow, Coach Stahl will probably start Bud Waldstein and Coach Wood Ted Harrison. The rest of the Harvard line-up finds Bob Regan catching, Bill Tully at first, Bart Harvey at second, Captain Keyes at short, Jay Gleason at third, and Bill Parsons, Ed Buckley, and Lou Clay in the outfield. For Yale the line-up includes either Len Burdette or John Schroeder catching, Tom Whelan at first, Gig Carton at second, Gerry Besse at short, Roger Hazen at third, and Harrison, Kaye, and either Wood, Jr., or Ames in the outfield.

In this baseball series Harvard will be attempting to even the major sport count with Yale for the season. The Crimson football eleven swamped the Elis 28-0 last fall, while the varsity crew took the annual race on the Thames by three lengths last week end. Yale trounced Harvard twice in hockey by 8-2 scores, submerged the Crimson in swimming 56-19, and captured both basketball games 54-40, and 51-44.

Tomorrow's game at Soldiers Field will start at 3:30 p. m.

Harvard-Yale Baseball

1868—Harvard	25-17
1869—Harvard	41-24
1870—Harvard	24-22
1871—Harvard	22-13
1872—Harvard	32-13, 19-17
1873—Harvard	16-13, 29-3
1874—Yale	4-0, 7-4
1875—Yale	9-4, 11-4
1876—Harvard	4-3, 6-7, 5-1
1877—Harvard	0-5, 10-1, 5-2
1878—Harvard	3-4, 5-11, 11-3, 9-2, 16-3
1879—Harvard	3-11, 2-0, 5-9, 7-3, 9-4
1880—Yale	21-4, 2-1, 1-3, 3-0
1881—Tie	14-9, 5-8*
1882—Tie	10-7, 4-8*
1883—Yale	3-0, 5-1
1884—Yale	8-1, 7-8, 4-17, 6-2, 4-2
1885—Harvard	12-4, 16-2
1886—Harvard	14-2, 5-6, 10-9, 1-7
1887—Yale	14-3, 5-7, 5-4, 6-3
1888—Yale	7-1, 3-7, 8-0, 5-3
1889—Yale	15-3, 4-3, 7-5, 8-4
1890—Yale	8-0, 8-9, 3-4, 7-1, 4-3
1892—Tie	5-0, 3-4*
1893—Harvard	3-2, 0-6, 6-4
1894—Yale	5-1, 2-0
1895—Yale	7-4, 5-0
1897—Harvard	7-5, 10-8
1898—Yale	4-9, 7-0, 3-1
1899—Harvard	0-2, 4-3, 13-10
1900—Harvard	5-15, 3-0, 5-2
1901—Harvard	7-3, 3-0
1902—Harvard	2-7, 10-4, 6-5
1903—Harvard	5-2, 10-6
1904—Harvard	5-3, 1-6, 3-0
1905—Yale	1-1, 7-2
1906—Yale	3-1, 3-2
1907—Harvard	2-1, 6-14, 7-3
1908—Harvard	5-1, 0-3, 9-5
1909—Yale	2-3, 4-0, 3-2
1910—Yale	12-5, 2-3, 10-9
1911—Harvard	8-2, +4-1
1912—Yale	9-6, 5-2
1913—Harvard	0-2, 4-3, 6-5
1914—Yale	6-1, 3-7, 13-8
1915—Harvard	4-2, 3-2, 0-13
1916—Harvard	5-2, 4-1
1918—Yale	5-0, 5-3
1919—Yale	2-1, 10-8
1920—Harvard	4-1, 2-4, 6-1
1921—Harvard	4-2, 16-4
1922—Yale	7-3, 7-8, 5-0
1923—Yale	3-2, 7-8, 10-3
1924—Yale	3-2, 8-7
1925—Yale	25-15, 18-4
1926—Harvard	8-7, 13-5
1927—Harvard	16-6, 6-5
1928—Harvard	2-3, 5-4, 2-1
1929—Yale	16-1, 6-4
1930—Tie	5-9, 14-4*
1931—Yale	7-3, 3-4, 4-3
1932—Harvard	2-4, 17-4, 6-0
1933—Yale	5-3, 4-2
1934—Tie	3-2, 0-2*
1935—Yale	2-4, 9-2, 6-2
1936—Yale	8-7, 5-2, 6-3
1937—Yale	7-6, 7-10, 13-3
1938—Yale	5-0, 3-6, 7-6
1939—Harvard	3-0, 8-1, 5-4
1940—Harvard	7-8, 4-3, 4-3

Series—Harvard 34, Yale 31, tied 5.
Games—Yale 93, Harvard 89, tied 1.
*Harvard's score first.

Lafayette Has Successful Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Paced by two undefeated teams, major sports aggregations at Lafayette College enjoyed their most successful year in the history of the college.

Of 62 contests played by major teams, 45 resulted in victories, 16 in defeats, and 1 in a tie.

The varsity football and track teams went through undefeated and untied seasons, the football team winning all nine games played and the track team five dual meets and the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

The baseball team played 20 games, winning 15, losing 4 and tying 1. The wrestling team won 8 and lost 2, and the basketball team, the only major team to finish on the wrong side of the ledger, won 8 and lost 10.

Lafayette teams won six Middle Three championships during the year in football, track, baseball, basketball, cross-country, and soccer.

In minor sports, the swimming team led the way with the most successful season in history, winning 7 of 8 meets. The lacrosse team, with 4 victories and 5 defeats, had the best record in some years. The hockey, fencing, soccer and cross-country teams also gave a good account of themselves. The tennis, golf and 150-pound football teams had poor records.

The record of the various teams at Lafayette during the year is as follows:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Football	9	0	1.000
Track	8	0	1.000
Baseball	15	4	.789
Wrestling	8	2	.800
Basketball	8	10	.444
Swimming	7	1	.875
Hockey	3	4	.429
Cross-Country	3	2	.600
Fencing	5	4	.555
Lacrosse	4	5	.444
Soccer	3	6	.333
150-Football	6	0	1.000
Tennis	6	11	.000
Golf	0	5	.000

Coltart Wins Test

LANCASTER, Pa., June 17 (AP)—Bruce Coltart, Seaview (N. J.) professional, won qualifying honors in the Philadelphia District P. G. A. tourney yesterday by carding two sub-par 70's to lead a field of 26 top-flight contestants. The New Jersey pro finished two strokes ahead of Jimmy Thompson of Chicopee, Mass., for the 36-hole grind.

Amherst Elects Eastman

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Frederick C. Eastman of Framingham, a junior, has been elected captain of next season's Amherst baseball team. Eastman, the Lord Jeffs' premier catcher, had only one error charged against him during the 15-game season.

Sports Spotlight Focused on Amateur Golf and College Track in California

U. S. Athletes To Visit S. A. In September

A team of United States track and field athletes will compete in South America in September, it was announced yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris of the A. A. U. upon receipt of a query from Stanislaw Petkiewicz, one-time Polish distance star who is now coaching at Buenos Aires. The bid calls for a six-man team to compete in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in September.

The American group will be chosen on the basis of performances in the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on June 28 and 29. The probability is that one sprinter, one middle distance runner, one distance runner and three field event men will be sent although just how the personnel will shape up will not be known until further details and the formal invitation from the Argentine A. A. U. are received.

This will mark the first time that a track team from the United States has ever competed in South America. In the past the A. A. U. has sent basketball teams, boxers and swimmers to the republics to the South but footracers have not made the trip. However, with the approach of the Pan-American games at Buenos Aires in 1942, the South American countries are becoming more track conscious.

Not only will six National A. A. U. champions go to South America, but two others of them will compete in Jamaica in the British West Indies next month. A sprinter and a middle distance runner will make this trip for two international meets involving athletes from Colombia, Panama, Haiti, Cuba and Trinidad. Then will come the Jamaica championships in which they will run. The international meets will be in yards and the championships in meters.

Cricket Match Scene at Rugby Differs a Bit

RUGBY, England, June 17 (AP)—Two cricket teams met here today just as two others did a hundred years ago in a match which highlighted one of the world's most widely-read books—"Tom Brown's School Days."

On June 17, 1841, Marylebone met Rugby and it was into that game Author Thomas Hughes fictionally inserted his hero, Tom Brown, and a ferocious batsman, Jack Raggles.

The scene was the same as today's with a few exceptions.

Marylebone met Rugby, of course, but—

The bells of Tolly Church, which were loved by Tom, didn't ring because that would be a signal the invasion had come.

The sky was not full of rooks—due to opposition from RAF planes on patrol.

Seventeen Crews Clutter Hudson

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17 (AP)—Seventeen crews—counting freshmen and junior-varsity outfits—now are cluttering up the Hudson's waters daily as they prepare for the world series of rowing, the Intercollegiate Regatta, next Wednesday.

Latest arrivals are the Washington Huskies, the only undefeated shell on the river. The big westerners arrived only yesterday afternoon, but before the day was out they had gone through a hard two-hour practice under the eye of Coach Al Ulbrickson.

Wisconsin has checked in with one of the lightest varsity crews seen here in years. The Badgers average 165 pounds, while their freshman boat scales 185 pounds to the man. Washington gave the Badgers a trimming two days ago at Chicago.

Coach Ky Ebright is putting his California varsity through daily workouts over the full four-mile championship course, as he has only one man who is familiar with it.

Three eastern crews—Cornell, Syracuse and Princeton—already are down to steady work. Cornell, with one of the huskiest crews on the river, is gaining in favor, despite its mediocre showing in sprint events this spring.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	36	23	.610	
New York	33	22	.600	1
Boston	29	22	.569	3
Chicago	29	26	.527	5
Detroit	30	27	.526	5
Philadelphia	26	29	.478	8
St. Louis	18	34	.346	14½
Washington	19	37	.339	15½

Results June 16

Washington 3, Detroit 1.
New York 6, Cleveland 4.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	39	18	.684	
Brooklyn	36	19	.655	2
Cincinnati	29	27	.518	9½
New York	27	27	.500	10½
Chicago	27	28	.491	11
Pittsburgh	22	26	.447	13
Boston	18	32	.360	17½
Philadelphia	17	37	.315	20½

Results June 16

New York 6, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Fans Expect New Records In P. C. C.-Big Ten Meet

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The sports spotlight was focused on two main events this week—the Southern California amateur golf championships at Oakmont Country Club and the Pacific Coast Conference-Big Ten dual track meet at the Coliseum.

In the former, by the time the semifinals had rolled around it looked as if Smiley Quick's boast that he is the greatest golfer in the country might have some tinge of truth in it.

If Quick, the defending champ, is able to win this meet, it will be the second time a golfer has won two years successively since 1908-09 when Dr. Paul M. Hunter was able to do it.

In the second round of the match, Smiley edged out Bruce McCormick, representing the now defunct Flintridge club, when he was forced to go 19 holes to win 1 up. That same afternoon he stepped out and defeated young Tyrell Garth, Jr., of Oakmont 5 and 3.

Quick vs. Abbott?

Quick, a public links player, was to play Jim Clark in the semifinal 36-hole match of the 42nd annual running of the meet, while in the other semifinal event Pat Abbott of Flintridge, titlist in 1938, was slated to match shots with Ray Hanes, Brookside.

Bing Crosby is sponsoring a Midsummer Tournament this week at Lakeside Country Club for the women. This event will have no qualifying round and will be entirely at match play.

* * *

Track and field fans will not be surprised if three records—in the mile relay, discus throw, and high jump—were broken at the Coast-Big Ten meet June 17 at the Coliseum.

Already, Southland fans have seen Les Steers of Oregon raise the high jump record to 6ft. 10⅞in. and the California relay team set a new mark at the Coliseum, while in the Compton invitation they saw Cornelius Warmerdam hit a new official high of 15ft. 5¾in. in the pole vault.

Steers, having already shown a liking for the high jump take-off and pit at the Coliseum, is conceded a good chance to raise his record to around 7 feet in this meet. In the discus throw, Archie Harris, giant Negro star from Indiana who set an American record of 174ft, 1in. in winning the Big Ten championship, is ready to go for Willie Schroder's world record of 174ft. 2½in.

Did 176 Feet in Warm-up

Harris also showed a liking for Coliseum conditions when in the recent Los Angeles Relays he got off an unofficial toss of 176 feet while warming up.

Three one-mile relay teams with record-smashing possibilties are entered in the meet — Southern California, California, and the all-star Big Ten foursome.

Some criticism has been aimed at coaches at the West Coast colleges for not forming one super-all-star relay quartet to compete against the Big Ten combination, which certainly would be able to break the world's record.

"Relay records in reality don't mean much if they are made by all-star teams," Dean Cromwell of the Trojans said. "It's a lot better for California to have the two-mile relay record which it established recently than to have that mark held by some all-star team which represents no particular university."

This current meet will give both Southern California and the California Bears their first chance of the season to run with every man fresh. Although several of the members of both relay teams qualified for other events, they will not compete in them that they may exert their entire strength in the relay race.

* * *

The six coaches in the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association finally reported their votes for the league's all-star team and Secretary Arnold Eddy announced that Southern California and St. Mary's each placed four men and California had three for the 11-man squad.

Floyd "Babe" Herman of the Hollywood Stars, will be named "athlete of the month" for May by the Helms Athletic Foundation at the Stars' ball park June 26. It also celebrates his 20th year in baseball.

He was selected for the honor by hitting an average of .396 so far this season, placing him out in front of all Coast League batters, in addition to his all-around excellence.

Sports Spurts: Bob Peoples, acclaimed by many as one of U. S. C.'s all-time best athletes, will leave immediately after the N. C. A. A. meet at Palo Alto June 20 and 21 for Harvard University where he will take a four-month naval R. O. T. C. course. Peoples holds a javelin record of 234ft 3½in., and was also a star Trojan backfield man for the last three football seasons. He already has a commission as an ensign in the Naval Reserve, but the new course will further train him for association with the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts . . . Business Manager Oscar Reichow of the Hollywood ball club has announced that service men in uniform will be admitted free every day, except Sunday. Other clubs have set aside but one day a week for the soldiers, sailors and marines. **A. S., 3d.**

Eastern All-Stars to Train At New York Military Academy

The 1941 Eastern College All-Star football team will train at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, for the sixth annual Tribune Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants, which will be played in the Polo Grounds the night of Sept. 3. Practice will begin on Wednesday, Aug. 13. This will provide a training period of exactly three weeks, three days longer than that of last year's All-Stars, who defeated the Giants 16 to 7.

This will be the third year of training at New York Military Academy. Numerous schools and colleges offered their facilities to the All-Star team, but after consideration of all possible sites Jim Crowley of Fordham, the coach, decided on the site picked by his two immediate predecessors, Tuss McLaughry and Jock Sutherland.

The All-Star squad, which is now in process of formation, will report in New York on the morning of Aug. 13, and will go to Cornwall-on-Hudson by bus in time for luncheon. The first afternoon will be occupied with fitting uniforms, physical examinations and a brief practice session. Thereafter the All-Stars will practice twice a day until Crowley considers they have reached the tapering off stage. Arrangements are being made for a series of practice scrimmages with a professional team. One of the many advantages in training at Cornwall is that the All-Stars have been able to use the indoor field at the United States Military Academy, six miles away, in rainy weather.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 16

International League

Syracuse 6, Montreal 4.
Newark 6, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 5.
Jersey City 12, Rochester 8.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Elmira 0.
Williamsport 5-0, Binghamton 2-3.
Scranton at Hartford (rain).
(Three scheduled.)

American Association

Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 11, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 14, Columbus 9.

Pacific Coast League

(No games scheduled.)

Southern Association

Birmingham 14, Knoxville 6.
Chattanooga 10, Memphis 9.
Nashville at New Orleans (rain).
(Three scheduled.)

Texas League

Fort Worth 6, Shreveport 2.
Dallas 4, Beaumont 1.
Oklahoma City 9, San Antonio 2.
Tulsa 11, Houston 5.

One-Man Scull

KRUM ELBOW, N. Y., June 17 (AP)—The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Columbia University chaplain, arrived here yesterday after an 80-mile, six-day journey up the Hudson from New York City in a one-man scull.

Greeted by Columbia's coach and crew, training for the June 25 Regatta, Knox said he enjoyed every minute of his expedition.

He boarded a train back to New York City.

Jones Still Draws

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—There's still magic in the name and golfing exploits of the great Bobby Jones.

Three days ago the professional Golfers' Association announced Jones, retired from competitive golf since his grand slam in 1930, would select a team of golfers to meet the U. S. Ryder Cup squad in a war relief charity battle.

Since then bids have trickled in from many cities asking for the match, which will give thousands another chance to see Jones' matchless swing in actual competition.

The association already has set the date of the match for Aug. 22-23, but the course over which it will be played will not be designated for about two weeks.

Bids from groups seeking the match for their city were being taken by Fred Corcoran, the association's Tournament Bureau Manager, in Chicago.

Atlanta Buys Lawson

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Purchase of Roxie Lawson, righthanded pitcher, from the Montreal Royals of the International League was announced by the Atlanta Baseball Club.

Lawson formerly pitched with Detroit and St. Louis of the American League and Atlanta President Earl Mann said he was acquired for an undisclosed amount of cash to bolster the league-leading Crackers' pitching staff.

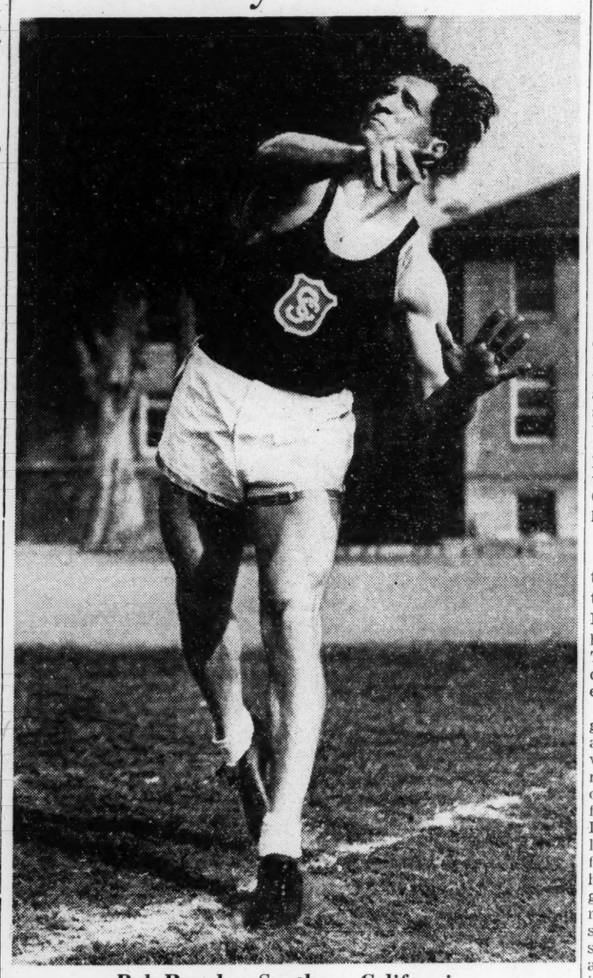
Newark Signs Schmidt

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark Bears of the International Baseball League announced the signing of Ray Schmidt, right handed pitcher who recently was graduated from Springfield (Mass.) College. He attended Roselle Park High.

Tige Released

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Outfielder Paul Tige, Augusta, Ga., has been released outright by the Amsterdam team of the Canadian-American League.

To Study at Harvard



Bob Peoples, Southern California

He will leave immediately after the N. C. A. A. meet at Palo Alto, Calif., June 20-21, for Harvard University, where he will take a four-month naval R. O. T. C. course. Peoples holds a javelin record or 234ft. 3½in. and was also a star Trojan backfield man for the last three football seasons. He already has a commission as an ensign in the Naval Reserve, but the new course will further train him for association with the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Yankees in High Gear

Pennant favoritism is shifting in the American League. The crowd is moving from the Indians to the Yankees, who once more are rolling in high gear. Joe McCarthy no longer has the powerful, monopolizing crew which ran up four straight flags and world championships, but it may be good enough to win this race. The Indians run hot and cold, and lately have been mostly cold. Even the great Bob Feller can't win them all. On paper, the Tribe has everything, yet it seems unable to pool its resources over a period of games.

The Yankees are in a fine spot. They can swing along with everything to gain and nothing to lose. The pressure is hard on Cleveland, the favorite at the start of the race. Joe McCarthy had all sorts of trouble with his infield and pitching staff for a month and a half, yet today is within a victory of the league leaders. Now that things are running smoothly for Joe, he should be in first place in less time than it takes to tell the story.

Sturm Playing

McCarthy at last has found his strongest line-up. The experiment which planted Joe Gordon on first base and Phil Rizzuto and Gerald Priddy around the middle of the infield having flopped for the time being, the Yankees are moving with Rolfe, Crosetti, Gordon and Sturm reading from left to right in the inner defense. Sturm, one of the Kansas City rookies, will not lead the league in batting, but he is big and fast and a good lead-off man.

Oddly enough, Sturm was the forgotten man in the Yankee camp for several weeks. With the spotlight on Rizzuto and Priddy, and Gordon at his pet stand, Johnny took a back seat. But at last given a chance to show what he can do, the left-hander is fooling his training camp critics. It is no mistake that McCarthy let the trading deadline pass without picking up another first sacker.

Gordon Flying

Also surprising in recent contests has been the shortstopping of Frank Crosetti. Nobody suspected that the veteran had such a good game left in his frail frame—at least, nobody except Frankie himself and possibly McCarthy. Red Rolfe, too, is picking up the pace. There was a letdown in Gordon's defensive play while stationed at first base, but now that Joe is back at his old berth he is flying again.

The home run is still the Yankee trade mark. Only twice have their four-bagger guns been silenced on the road this spring. Mickey Harris did it at Fenway Park and Al Milnar in Cleveland's Municipal Stadium—both southpaws. Paced by Joe Di Maggio, whose average went from .326 to .340 in five days while the club was in the West, the New Yorkers are reviving old memories. Bill Dickey and Buddy Rosar form the hardest hitting backstopping combination in the majors. If Keller, Henrich, Gordon and Rolfe ever regain their eyes at the plate, the club will walk through the second half of the campaign.

Ruffing Wins

Joe McCarthy saw a brighter horizon when Red Ruffing returned to winning form on the last western trip. During April and May, Red had trouble going nine innings. But today he is the big winner of the staff. Although unable to carry on the hard work of old, he can win if given a little added rest between starts. Now that some of the younger pitchers are coming through, McCarthy can afford to give Red this rest. The same goes for Lefty Gomez, who no longer can go in there every fourth day and choke off enemy rallies.

Steve Peek is a pleasant surprise on the banks of the Harlem River. He likewise found his awakening in the West. Marvin Breuer, Spud Chandler and Johnny Murphy, working mostly out of the bull pen, deserve gold stars in this Yankee climb. Ernie Bonham, McCarthy's ace in the early weeks of the race, was lost for a while, but is now back with the club. He should be a big help from now on. Marius Russo figured to share the heavy starting burden with Bonham this year, but suddenly lost his grip on the ball. McCarthy will find his afternoons much more enjoyable when the young southpaw gets back into step.

Two 80's

DENVER (AP)—Colorado won the Big Seven track championship with 80½ points on the same day that Greeley, Colo., State captured the Rocky Mountain Conference title with 80 5/6.

Cleveland Margin Is Cut Again

By the Associated Press

The New York Yankees have a wide edge over their rivals whenever they get rolling high and handsome in their present manner.

In winning their eighth consecutive game yesterday they appeared to overawe the Cleveland Indians—and this should be a danger signal for the rest of the American League. In their days of glory the Yankees always had two strikes on every foe before they even sauntered onto the field and they now look as if they are spellbinding the opposition again this season.

The bombers didn't outhit the Indians and they didn't outpitch them yesterday, but they won, 6—4, and cut Cleveland's first-place margin to a single game.

Infield Collapse

The tribe had a 4-3 lead by the time the Yankees came to bat in the eighth inning and Lefty Al Milnar was looking better than he had at the start of the game. Then his infield went to pieces, donating the Yankees three unearned runs.

With one out Joe Gordon singled. Charley Keller forced him and just escaped a double play which would have ended the inning. Little Phil Rizzuto waited out a walk. Pinch-hitter Red Ruffing tapped a roller to shortstop Lou Boudreau, who fumbled it long enough to let Ruffing reach first and load the bases. Pinch-hitter Bill Dickey slapped a sharp grounder right under first baseman Hal Trosky's glove for a single, scoring two runs, and then second baseman Ray Mack booted a grounder by Red Rolfe to let in the final tally.

Di Maggio Streak

Every one of the plays was the kind that Cleveland's classy infield has handled superbly on other occasions.

Joe Di Maggio extended his hitting streak to 29 straight games with a double in the fourth inning, but had no part in any of the Yankee scoring. The three-game series drew 100,675 fans.

The Washington Senators downed the Detroit Tigers, 3-1, in the only other American League game. Ken Chase put on a fine pitching show for his first victory since April 19, scattering eight hits and fanning seven batters. The Senators pounded Buck Newsom for nine hits in the first six innings, with Buddy Lewis again delivering the most important blow, a two-run single.

In the National League the New York Giants shut out the Cincinnati Reds, 6-0, on the three-hit hurling of Bill Lohrman and the wildness of John Vander Meer and Gene Thompson.

Walked Four

The double no-hit southpaw star, who had walked only four men in two complete games, passed the first four men who faced him at the start of yesterday's game. Thompson, rushed in from the bull-pen, walked the next man. The Reds finally got the Giants out, but in the second inning Thompson walked two more, one of the passes loading the bases and the other forcing in a run.

In the third inning the Giants operated on their own, scoring three times on two singles and two doubles, one of the latter by Lohrman himself. Whitey Moore checked the Giants from the fourth on. The New York right hander was spectacular on the mound, letting only one runner get past first.

The Chicago Cubs cuffed the Phillies, 3-1, with a fielding show in which Babe Dahlgren, their new first baseman, played an important part. He handled a dozen chances and participated in three double plays, two of which were routed by home plate. He also made a hit and got two walks at the plate. Jake Mooty kept the tail-enders scoreless until the ninth.

Qualifying Limit at Denver

DENVER, Colo., June 17 (AP)—A pair of 76's—or better—look good enough for admittance to the match play bracket in the 24th renewal of the P. G. A. tournament at Denver's par-71 Cherry Hills July 7-13.

That was the opinion of Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, after a stroll over the rolling course.

Corcoran, after conferences with local committees, left today for Toledo and the $7,000 Inverness meet. With him goes a guarantee check of $15,000 for the first P. G. A. tourney ever held in the Rocky Mountain country.

Only about half the professionals coming here will survive the 36-hole qualifying trials July 7 and 8.

In Great Shape

The affable advance agent for the pros said Cherry Hills "looks in great shape to me—better than at the open three years ago.

"After the 1938 open, the players voted Cherry Hills one of the 12 best courses in the country," Corcoran said. "The 18th hole, coming uphill along the lake, is one of the finest finishing holes you could find."

Corcoran brought the news that national open champion Craig Wood is a definite entrant in the P. G. A., which he never has won.

"He's serious about making the grand slam—the Augusta Masters', the open and the P. G. A.," he added.

An open champion, Wood is exempt from the P. G. A. sectional qualifying tests this week. So are defending P. G. A. champion Byron Nelson, members of the 1939 Ryder Cup team, last year's quarter-finalists and the home club pro, Ralph (Rip) Arnold.

Harry Cooper and Ky Lafoon, two of the country's finest golfers in recent years, will be among the missing when the firing begins. Both were eligible to compete, but neither appeared yesterday for the 36-hole qualifying test over the Brookwood Country Club course in Chicago.

Leaders

Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., led yesterday's qualifying field with a card of 68-70—138 two shots under the 36 hole total of 140 registered by Bruce Coltart of Seaview, N. J., and Charles Shepherd of Omaha, Neb. Coltart shot a 70-70 at Lancaster, Pa., and Shepherd, aided by a hole-in-one, a 68-72 on an Omaha course.

Al Watrous, Detroit, qualified with a handsome 70-71—141, but big Ed Dudley of Philadelphia had a much tougher time. Dudley defeated the veteran Joe Kirkwood in a playoff for the last berth in the Lancaster district meet. Both had 147's in the regulation test. Joe Belfore was disqualified at Detroit for having 15 clubs in his bag, one over the limit imposed several years ago.

Senior Golfers Keep Same Swing Through the Years

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is something for those young fellows to ponder over who think that golf is not strenuous enough for their indulgence. The national Seniors' annual championship last week at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., had 322 participants over the four days, men ranging from 55 to 94 years of age. The New England Seniors' annual championship at the Woodland Golf Club had just under 150 starters, ranging from 55 years to 87.

Ah! Say the youngsters: Just as we maintain, it's a game for the oldsters, men beyond the age when they can play tennis, baseball, hockey and other vigorous athletic pastimes. We'll take it up when we get too old for these other activities. Admittedly they have an argument there; but what they fail to perceive is that if they will at least give golf enough attention in their youthful years to develop a sound swing it will stick by them for years and years, and that when they arrive at the age of Seniors' play, which in the national and the New England has a minimum of 55 years, they will still be scoring in satisfactory figures and able to hold their own in the company of thousands who are many years their juniors.

First Hub Winner in 17 Years

The national winner, Alvah H. Pierce of Brae-Burn, first Boston winner in 17 years, has had the same deliberate, methodical individualistic swing for many years. He was one of two contestants who broke 80 both rounds, 79, 78. Ralph Rooks of Providence had a pair of 79's, the New England winner, Winthrop Trowbridge, is the very antithesis of Pierce in his swing. He tees the ball, sets his club down back of it momentarily, then without any preliminary waggles, the the back swing and away. He scored 80, 74.

As another example of a golfer whose swing is identical, today, with what it was 38 years ago, there is W. C. Chick and, in only lesser degree, T. M. Claflin, with whom Harry Kay and the writer had the pleasure of playing the first day of the N. E. Seniors' at Woodland. My most vivid early recollection of Bill Chick's swing and game goes back to a team match at Myopia in 1903, an all-American college group against a visiting Oxford-Cambridge Society team from the British Isles.

There is the same stance, the same little looping of the club in the final address before beginning the back swing that Chick had in 1903, and only a trifle less power. The Country Club representative, making his first appearance in the New England Seniors, although he played last year in the national, proved his hitting ability when he drove into the bunker a few yards short of the second green, a good 250 yards, I would say. And both he and Claflin showed the knowledge and ability born of long years at the game by the length and accuracy of their drives dead against a land gale at the eighth, as well as at the long tenth.

Famous Trophy

Needless to say, our conversation during the round reverted back to events long past, they as prominent tournament contenders, I as observer and writer. I recalled to Claflin how in 1909, returning from Philadelphia where I reported the first championship won in this country by Mrs. J. V. Hurd (then Dorothy Campbell) I met him (Claflin) and learned that he had just won the Lynnewood Hall Cup at the Huntingdon Valley Club. It was a famous trophy in those days, the original a handsome piece that cost the donor $1,000, as the story went. Its winners had included Jerome D. Travers and other highlights of that period.

Chick wanted to know if I remembered how he "choked up" in the Oxford-Cambridge match of 1903. Remember it? I should say I do. The British were leading 8 matches to 7, including foursomes and singles, with Chick and C. H. Alison (who later became a general, or some high officer in the British army) the final pair to be heard from. There was a air of excitement. Chick had gone to the seventeenth 1 up. They halved that hole.

The members of both teams and the spectators lined the embankment overlooking the home green as the competing pair came on. Chick had a good drive and great second to the green on this exacting hole. Alison pulled his second down close to a wall or fence adjacent to the polo field on the left. It looked all-Chick. But Alison pulled a difficult shot out of the rough to within two feet of the cup. Chick's long approach-putt was a good one, but he missed the next, and the match was squared. On the first extra, Alison holed an 18-foot putt to win and the British won, 9 to 7.

Concentration Upset

Chick still thinks he "choked." Maybe I had some such thought, at the time, but the passing years have taught me that totally unexpected shots, coming when one player thinks he has a hole or match won, can be terribly upsetting to the stoutest-hearted, especially a young undergraduate, as Chick was at the time. The damage that it does is not so much melting the other man's courage as it is spoiling his concentration. He is thinking of the rank robbery just committed, instead of the stroke in hand.

"Choke?" Why 11 years later, 1914, at Brae-Burn, I saw that same Bill Chick, now a lot more experienced, five down and six to play against Francis Ouimet in the state amateur championship and actually square the match. In his first N. E. Seniors' effort Chick got away to a bad start, 5, 5, 7, yet his two rounds were 82, 77, up among the leaders. Claflin, who putted very poorly the first nine, had 86, 78.

Nebraska First Cyclones Second In 'Big 6' Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Iowa State College, winner of two Big Six Conference titles and co-holder of the 1940-41 basketball crown, placed second in all-year league athletic records. Cyclones shared their rank with the University of Oklahoma, while the University of Nebraska placed first.

Conference titles in wrestling and swimming were won by Iowa State, the Cyclones sharing basketball honors with the University of Kansas. Nebraska won four crowns, in football, two-mile, and indoor and outdoor track.

Iowa State and Oklahoma were the only conference members not forced into a cellar berth in at least one sport.

Conference tabulations, based on final positions in each athletic race and including half-points for each tie, are as follows:

	Neb	ISC	Okla	Mo	Kan	S Kan
Football	1	4	2	3	5	6
Two-Mile	1	4	2	3	5	6
Indoor Track	1	5	4	2	6	3
Basketball	3	1½	4	6	5	1½
Swimming	3	1	4	6	2	5
Wrestling	4	1	3	5½	2	5½
Golf	2½	2½	1	4½	6	4½
Tennis	3	2	1	5	6	4
Baseball	6	4	2	1	3	6
Outdoor Track	1	3	5	2	4	6
Totals	25½	28	28	38	43	46½

Schroeder Meets Seymour Greenberg

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—Seventh-seeded Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., was one of the few seeded players facing a serious test today in the second round of the National clay courts tennis tournament at River Forest Club.

Schroeder's opponent was Seymour Greenberg of suburban Evanston, two-time Big Ten champion, rated a good chance to win the National intercollegiate title next week. He is a junior at Northwestern.

Greenberg, primarily a defensive player, advanced along with the favorites yesterday with a 6—1, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Thane Halstead of Wheaton, Ill. Schroeder polished off George Toley of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

The only casualty among the ranked players Monday was Jack Kramer, fifth-seeded, who lost to William Reedy, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—2, 6—2. Kramer is entered from Winter Park, Fla.

Top-seeded Don McNeill won three sets with the loss of only three games, putting the champion today against Gerald Crowther of Hermosa, Calif. Another featured match sent little Bryan Grant of Atlanta against towering Gene Mako of Hollywood. Fourth-seeded Frank Parker of Beverly Hills met Eddie Alloo of Winter Park.

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, ranked first among the women, easily advanced yesterday with a straight-set conquest of Marion Woolhiser of nearby Winnetka. Her second round rival was Marjorie Stafford of Madison, Wis.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bill Lohrman, Giants—Pitched three-hit ball against Reds and batted in two runs with double.

Bill Dickey, Yankees—Delivered pinch-single with bases loaded in eighth inning to beat Indians.

Ken Chase, Senators—Kept eight hits scattered in holding Tigers to one run.

Babe Dahlgren, Cubs—Made debut at Chicago with one hit and two walks in four trips to plate against Phillies and handled 12 fielding chances at first base, including a part in three double plays.

Buse in Net Final

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 17 (AP)—Eduardo Buse, of Lima Peru, forehand specialist, swept into the final round of the New Jersey Center junior tennis championship yesterday and then gained a 5-0 lead over Frank Warren, of Arlington, for the title before rain interrupted play.

Did You Know?

Johnny Mostil once caught a foul ball while playing center field for the Chicago White Sox.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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Art in Worcester—Stage and Screen—Midweek Radio Prospects

Leon Kroll's Vast Mural At Municipal Auditorium

By Dorothy Adlow

Eventful indeed would be a chronology of art in Worcester. The Worcester Art Museum is a living, growing institution, purchasing well selected rarities; it reveals a pioneer spirit in the experimental field of art education; it has presented some of the most brilliant exhibitions yet held in this country; and finally the Museum has encouraged the extension of art into the community by fostering such undertakings as the Memorial Mural by Leon Kroll.

This vast decorative project was undertaken three years ago. It was recently completed and unveiled in the Memorial Chamber of the Worcester Municipal Auditorium. There are three sections, two side panels and a large central panel which measures 30 by 57 feet.

The size of the mural is overwhelming. We in America have not yet adjusted ourselves to expansive pictorial compositions, and it takes a special effort to grasp the content of so spacious an undertaking. Mr. Kroll has already done some wall decoration in Washington, but it does not approach this commission in magnitude.

The mural adapts itself to the wall comfortably with a feeling of neither sparseness or crowding. Mr. Kroll's interest in architectonic design, manifest already for many years in his easel pictures, made the transition to the requisite formalized handling natural. The pictures were executed in oil pigment that gives the appearance of fresco. The oil on canvas was considered better adapted to the local vibration induced by modern machines.

The theme combines realism with allegory, the road to peace as it is paved by the American way of life. Mr. Kroll has depicted the many types and elements which combine harmoniously in democracy. He has used models from the community of Worcester and portrayed them in a generalized manner. The painter has created, shall we say, an American type. He has deliberately avoided passing fashion and selected in costume, headdress, mannerism, traits which have more than seasonal vogues. In the costumes there is a reminiscent quality of the Colonial past. Mr. Kroll has followed the course of the idealist who selects materials and details which are of general applicability.

There may be a difference of opinion as to the types which he has distilled, and perhaps to his integration of those diverse elements which make America. There may be episodes in the mural which are too topical, or lyrical, or naturalistic to seem to belong in such a synthesis. However, no one can deny that a tremendous amount of thought, planning, coordination has gone into the mural's making; that Mr. Kroll has not only studied American people, fashions, and folk-ways, but has tried to elicit the atmosphere of the American industrial city and the lyrical beauty of the American countryside. The picture in its vastness has a homogeneity, a dramatic force, a vigor of climax. In the acknowledged mural tradition, the artist has filled his spaces, dispensed his material over the entire surface, made every part of the wall interesting and active.

* * *

Worcester Accessions

Many new acquisitions are to be seen at the Worcester Art Museum. Most prominent is a pewter fountain executed by the eminent Swedish sculptor, now resident in the United States, Carl Milles. His versatility and his whimsicality have captured the American imagination, and despite the fact that dozens of native sculptors are working in this craft, they seem obscured by the Milles success. The Worcester fountain is a charming bit of reminiscence. It is a fanciful recollection of the artist's childhood. A father and son are seen astride a fish. Both look up contemplating the stars. Many small fish are included in the composition, and they spout streams of water which make a charming pattern. There is no attempt at monumentality; the fountain is small, intimate, and captivating.

In the new accessions gallery is a handsome painting by the Italian baroque painter, Bernardo Strozzi. Here is a gleaming, luminous, dramatic composition depicting "The Calling of Matthew." Strozzi had been influenced by the great chiaroscurist, Caravaggio. What is more interesting still is the fact that he was influenced by Peter Paul Rubens. It is interesting to compare the new Worcester Strozzi with the new Boston Rubens. Both express an era given to lavish gesture, vigorous contrasts, and theatrical mannerism.

There is a fascinating colossal Head of a Female, a votive statue from the Island of Cyprus. It is a primitive work of the sixth century B. C. It has the arch, decorative, vigorous characteristics of primitive sculpture. The headdress of the lady is amazing in its elaborate iconography and its architectonic ornament.

Other interesting accessions are a small Egyptian head of the Old Empire with a sardonic expression upon the carved features; an ivory carving, beautifully executed, of Madonna and Child; a pastoral fantasy, "Sleep," by Arthur B. Davies; a canvas, "Woman With a Cat," by Gustave Courbet. There is, finally, a magnificent bronze ritual vessel of the Chinese Shang Dynasty, of more than 3,000 years ago. It comes from the collection of the late George Eumorfopoulos. The vessel is alive with the stylized figures of birds and monsters, and with the all-over thunder pattern. Buried for millennia it has acquired a handsome patina of red and green.

The special exhibition galleries at Worcester are hung with many preparatory drawings by Leon Kroll, made for the mural. In these studio sketches we can learn how much effort went into the preparation of the ultimate figures. Mr. Kroll's skill as a draftsman may be observed in these drawings.

John Gunther

Author and commentator on the foreign scene, is heard at 8 p. m. Fridays, NBC-Blue-WBZ.

'American Music' on Air; 'Walden' Discussion Planned

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A discussion of Thoreau's "Walden," more "New American Music," the story of the Shoshone National Park, and a talk by the Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States are to be heard during the week on radio programs.

Tonight

Joan Tetzel and Frank Lovejoy, co-star in a "Grand Central Station" drama, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Joseph Wood Krutch, author and dramatic critic, joins Huntington Cairns and Mark Van Doren in an appraisal of Henry David Thoreau's "Walden" on "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Two Movements for Orchestra by Arthur A. Zazmar and Two Preludes on Southern Folk Hymn Tunes by H. Merrills Lewis, subtitled "O Wondrous Love" and "The Babe of Bethlehem," will be performed during the NBC Symphony Orchestra's "New American Music" concert directed by Dr. Frank Black, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Wednesday

Juan Arvizu sings "La Zandunga," a waltz tune; Gabriel Ruiz' "Desperadamente"; "Caminito" ("Little Road"); and "Eso la Vida y Mas," CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Highlights of the history of the Shoshone National Forest will be told by Milton Eisenhower and Morse Salisbury of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the National Farm and Home Hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Thomas E. Dewey as guest on Fred Allen's "Star Theater" program, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd as guest speaker on "Danger Is My Business," MBS-WAAB, 9:45.

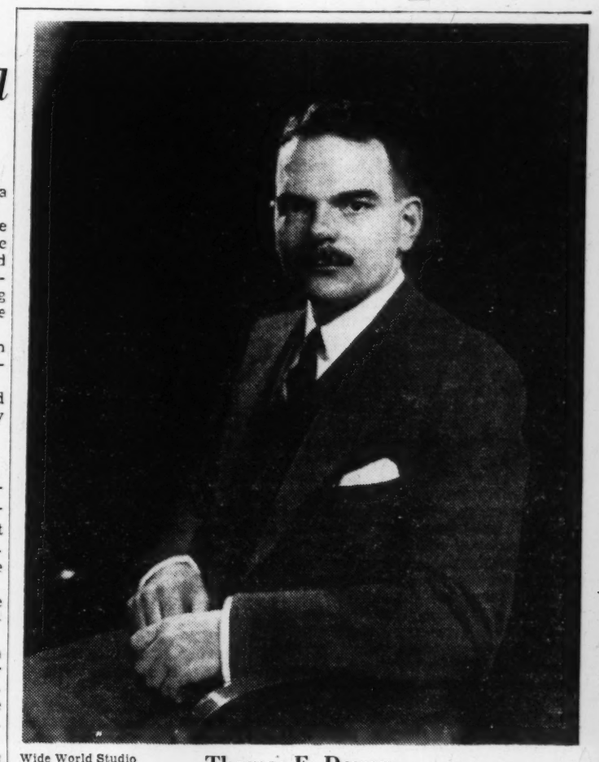
Thursday

The address of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard before the Dairymen's League at Syracuse, N. Y., will be heard during the National Farm and Home Hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Maj. Edward Bowes will salute Boston during his "Original Amateur Hour," CBS-WEEI, 9.

John Dudley, Metropolitan Opera tenor will sing the "Flower Song" from Bizet's opera, "Carmen" as guest soloist with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra. For the remainder of the program Reginald Stewart will conduct the orchestra in Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, Op. 74 (Pathetique"). NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Señor Capitán Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador's Ambassador to the United States, will be guest speaker of the "Good Neighbor" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.



Wide World Studio

Thomas E. Dewey

As guest on "Star Theater" he will match his courtroom skill against Fred Allen's microphone wit, and also put in a plea for the United Service Organizations, Wednesday, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Film Plays and Players

Columbia has acquired world rights, outside of Great Britain and Australasia, to "Five Men," a film with a story about a group of Nazi submarine survivors. The cast includes Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey, Laurence Olivier, and Anton Walbrook. Michael Powell directed.

* * *

Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, and Greer Garson are in the cast of "When Ladies Meet," which is scheduled to go before the camera this week. Robert Z. Leonard is directing for M-G-M.

* * *

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer acquired screen rights to "Panamania," an original movie story by Matt Brooks and Bradford Ropes, and "The Jollity Building" series of articles in the New Yorker by A. J. Liebling.

* * *

Warners are sending a camera crew to Rio de Janeiro to film background scenes for a Technicolor musical production, "Carnival in Rio." Dennis Morgan is to have the leading role.

* * *

Ray Collins has been given a long-term contract by RKO Radio as a result of his performance in "Citizen Kane."

* * *

Abbott and Costello will be loaned by Universal to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to appear in "Rio Rita."

* * *

Maria Ouspenskaya has been signed by Warners for a featured role in "Kings Row". . . . At the same studio, an original screen play by Irwin Shaw, "The Hard Way," will be brought to the screen with Ida Lupino in the leading role.

* * *

Sixteen two-reel "featurettes" are being prepared for the 1941-42 season by RKO Radio. Leon Errol will be in six of them, Edgar Kennedy in six, and Ray Whitley in four.

* * *

In addition to "The Little Foxes," in which Bette Davis will star, Samuel Goldwyn is planning two productions for Gary Cooper. One, which is untitled, is a comedy about a professor and a burlesque actress. The other, "The Singing and the Gold," will deal with descendants of the original settlers in a small town on the Hudson.

* * *

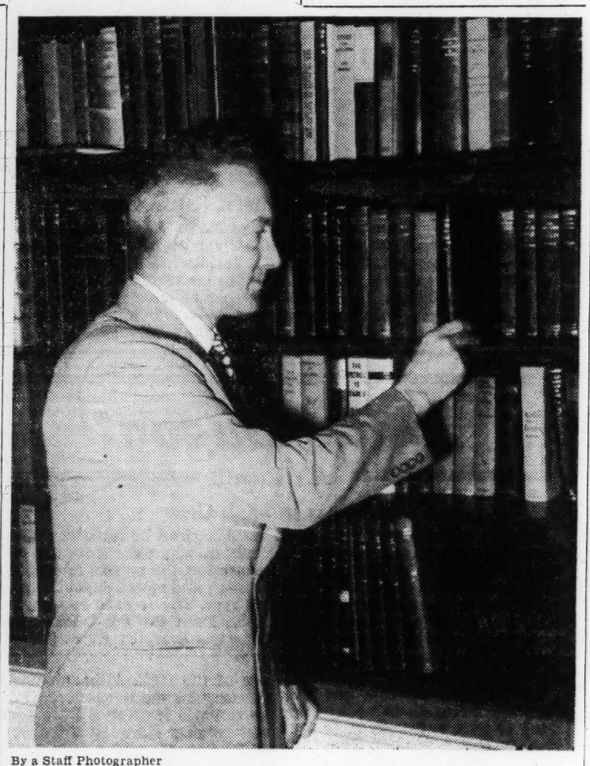
Gene Tierney has been borrowed by Walter Wanger to play the leading feminine role in "Sundown." The cast will include Bruce Cabot, George Sanders, Joseph Calleia, Harry Carey, Marc Lawrence, and Reginald Gardiner.

* * *

Guinn Williams will be seen in a comedy role in the musical film, "You'll Never Get Rich," costarring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth.

* * *

Charles Coburn has been named head of the speech and drama faculty at the summer session of the University of California in Los Angeles. He will give a series of lectures on "The Art of Acting."



By a Staff Photographer

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Whose appearance as guest speaker on "Danger Is My Business" was postponed from Wednesday, June 11, to June 18, MBS-WAAB, 9:45 p. m.

New London Players

The New London (New Hampshire) Players announce the following schedule of plays: July 2-5 (no performance July 4), George Kelly's "Reflected Glory"; July 9-12, Kaufman and Hart's "George Washington Slept Here"; July 16-19, "Ladies in Retirement"; July 23-26, "Out of the Frying Pan"; July 30-Aug. 2, André Obey's "Noah"; Aug. 6-9, Thurber and Nugent's "The Male Animal"; Aug. 13-16, "Mr. and Mrs. North"; Aug. 20-23, open; Aug. 27-30, "The Streets of New York." The company will play Wednesday through Saturday of each week at the New London Playhouse, and on Monday evening of each week at the Wagon Wheel Theater in Bridgewater.

Harvard 1916 at Pops

The Harvard Class of 1916, now observing its twenty-fifth anniversary, has taken over the Pops at Symphony Hall tonight for a banquet and concert.

Stage News

The Sandwich Players will open an eight weeks' season of summer plays at the Casino in Sandwich Village on July 4, with Philip Barry's comedy, "Spring Dance," as the first play. It will continue through the week of July 7. The second production will be "Dark Victory."

* * *

Paul Robeson will play the leading role in O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones" for the North Shore Players at Marblehead during the week of July 14. Eddie Nugent and Linda Watkins will head the cast for "Mr. and Mrs. North" at the same theater the week of July 7.

* * *

Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" will be the play at the Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, Maine, beginning Monday, June 23. Barbara Robbins will have the title role and Joseph Sweeney will play Andrew Undershaft. Laura and S. J. Perelman's comedy, "The Night Before Christmas," will be given during the week of July 4.

* * *

Tyrone Power and Annabella are expected to head the cast for "Liliom" during the week of Aug. 25 at the Westport Country Playhouse. Eva Le Gallienne, who has acted in the play herself, will stage the production.

* * *

Somerset Maugham's play, "Our Betters," with Elsa Maxwell in the cast, is announced for the week of Aug. 25 at the Ogunquit, Maine, Playhouse.

* * *

Elsa Maxwell is announced for the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, the week of July 21, in Ivor Novello's comedy, "Party."

Mme. Sundelius' Pupils

The pupils of Mme. Marie Sundelius of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music will give a recital, Saturday evening, in Brown Hall at 8:15 p. m. Tickets are available on application to the Conservatory.

Vermont Motor Law Amounts To Compulsory Insurance

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 17—Vermont motor vehicle operators have just discovered that the last session of the General Assembly enacted a financial responsibility law with teeth in it. Interpretation of the law by Attorney General Alban J. Parker, has just been called to public attention by the State Motor Vehicle Department.

Heretofore, an operator involved in an accident who did not have insurance coverage, could obtain his license by merely showing proof of coverage for the future. Under the law enacted just before the Legislature adjourned in April, a person against whom a judgment is obtained in court as the result of a motor vehicle accident, may not drive again until he can show proof of ability to satisfy the judgment obtained, as well as coverage for the future accident.

The operator against whom a judgment has been filed, under the Attorney General's ruling, must now furnish sufficient surety to settle any claim or claims up to the limits of $1,000 property damage, $5,000 for a fatality or injury to one person and $10,000 for the fatality or injuries to two or more persons resulting from the accident upon which the judgment is based.

Those who for several Legislative sessions past have opposed enactment of a compulsory motor vehicle insurance law, have just discovered that the present legislation, in its application, at least, is just the sort of a law insurance agents say that many motor vehicle operators who never before have carried liability insurance are now seeking coverage because of the penalties that may be exacted under the new law.

Surprise Appointment

A move, which came as a complete surprise to Vermont political observers, was made by Gov. William H. Wills over the week end. It was the appointment of Lieut. Col Murdock A. Campbell, former Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to be Assistant Adjutant General, a post established by the last session of the General Assembly, because of increased demands on the Adjutant General's department by the national defense program.

To obtain Colonel Campbell for the post, Governor Wills had asked Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, for Mr. Campbell's release from active duty with the Vermont troops at Camp Blanding. Colonel Campbell had previously been given a year's leave of absence, and H. Elmer Marsh, former Chief Inspector of the Motor Vehicle Department, had been appointed acting Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

Under the new plan, Mr. Marsh will now become the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Kirk Ellsworth will be reappointed Deputy Commissioner, and Ara A. Griggs as Chief Inspector.

As assistant to Adjt. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson, who is well past the retirement age, Colonel Campbell will accept a salary that is less than half the amount he has been receiving as a Lieutenant Colonel in Federal service and also much less than he received as Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Out of these financial facts, State House observers have deduced that Colonel Campbell, in the not distant future, will succeed General Johnson as Adjutant General and that Major Whitney Harrington, long-time employee of the department, who it had been anticipated would move up into the top ranking post, will, instead, be named assistant to Mr. Campbell, if and when the change-over takes place.

New Bridge Obligations

Obligations amounting to more than $235,000 have been taken over by the State Highway Board in accepting control, maintenance, and operation of the Missisquoi Bay bridge across northern Lake Champlain, according to the report of State Auditor David V. Anderson, just released. These obligations, also, do not include $150,000 in bonds already held by the State.

William F. Corry, chairman of the State Highway Board, said the Board would set up a separate account for operation and maintenance of the bridge, and keep the bridge expenses and income independent from other Highway Department operations. Outside of this explanation, he said, he had no further statement of policy to make regarding operation of the bridge.

Prior to being taken over by the Highway Department, under legislative authority, the bridge which spans the Great Back Bay of Lake Champlain from West Swanton to Alburgh, in Grand Isle County, had been built and operated by a commission.

The history of the bridge building venture was a stormy one. Pressure from the northwest counties of Franklin and Grand Isle resulted in inauguration of the project under a local commission. The cost of the bridge was $561,183, of which amount $214,365 was a PWA grant. The remainder was raised under a bond issue. The sale, however, did not proceed as anticipated and the State was forced to take $150,000 of the bonds to save the venture from complete collapse and loss of funds already expended.

Income from tolls has been barely sufficient to meet the capital obligations and operating expenses. Dislocation of tourist travel, because of war and national defense conditions, threatened to reduce income still further, so the commission asked the Legislature to relieve them of further responsibility. As a result, the Highway Department took over the problem.

Boys' and Girls' 'States'

The Boys' and Girls' "States," which convened this week, respectively, at Norwich University in Northfield and Vermont Junior College, at Montpelier, have brought together groups of representative young men and young women, totaling more than 300 from all sections of Vermont, to study and practice State government. The States are under the sponsorships, respectively, of the Vermont Department, American Legion, and its Auxiliary.

For the boys, it is the fourth annual gathering at Norwich but for the Girls' State at Vermont Junior College, it is the first organization.

Charles S. Rising, of White River Junction, is director of the Boys' State, which is being attended by 215 high school boys. Mrs. Marian Warner, of Barton, is the director of the Girls' State which reports an attendance of 115 girls. In addition, at each State, there are staffs of counselors, of between 25 and 40 men and women.

During the week, the States organize into State, county, and town governments. Governors and other State officers are elected. Courts operate, highway departments function and there are sessions of various other units of State and town government.

Governor and Mrs. Wills are each active in the respective States and among a long list of speakers and instructors are the heads of various Vermont departments.

For the Boys' State, President John M. Thomas of Norwich is the Dean of counselors. Ralph E. Noble, Commissioner of Education, is chief counselor, and Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Proctor is executive counselor.

For the Girls' State, Mrs. Willis is dean of counselors, and Mrs. George Fowlie of Barre, President of the Legion Auxiliary, is the State President. Mrs. J. J. Bromley of Ascutney is acting as Chief Town counselor.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TOPS 'NIGHT TRAIN' for THRILLS!
MAN HUNT
WALTER PIDGEON ★ JOAN BENNETT ★ GEORGE SANDERS
A 20th Century-Fox Picture Directed by Fritz Lang
★ IN PERSON ★ DENNIS DAY
WESSON BROTHERS FOUR POLKA DOTS GIL & BERNICE MAISON GAE FOSTER GIRLS PAUL ASH & ROXY ORCH.
ROXY 7th Ave & 50th St

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
ANNA NEAGLE "SUNNY"
On Great Stage: Russell Markert's "Band Box Revue" with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and Specialties, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4266. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

Air-Conditioned CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Air-Conditioned — CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT at 8:30
Entire House Taken by Harvard Class 1916
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL COOL
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO DICK POWELL
IN THE NAVY
The ANDREWS SISTERS
CO-FEATURE June Withers A VERY YOUNG LADY JOHN SUTTON
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB. 3491
and ORPHEUM

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater— "Walt Disney Festival." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter— "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:15, 5:30, 9. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 4:15, 7:50.

Fenway— "Devil Dogs of the Air." Pat O'Brien. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts— "Streets of Sorrow." Greta Garbo. (For women only.) 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:10, 9:50.

Keith Memorial— "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information, Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore— "Playgirl," Kay Francis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan— "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones, Susanna Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern— "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum— "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited." Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount— "Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "Missing Ten Days." 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55. "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert, 11:55 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25.

Scollay— "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "March of Time—China Fights Back." "Empires in Exile." "Mediterranean Ports." "Photographing Girls for Magazine Covers," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix— "China Fights," "Top Flight Tunes," "Harriet Parsons," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Marked Woman," Bette Davis, and Humphrey Bogart. 9:37 a. m., 12:25, 3:13, 6:01, 8:49. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 11:17 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:41, 10:29.

Tremont— "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:05. "Flight Command," 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:45.

Uptown— "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:30, 6:05, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 2—11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "They Met in Argentina," 2 and 8.

Regent: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Give Us Wings." Evenings 6:45—11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes Latin," Arthur Lake. 4:25, 8. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Knockout," Olympe Bradna. 1:50, 5:02, 8:05. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:12, 6:15, 9:27.

Cleveland Circle: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day.

Harvard: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. "Here Comes Happiness," 2 and 7:45.

University: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Strange Alibi," Joan Perry. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day.

Dorchester: "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," 2. Continuous, 7-11.

Franklin: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:25, 9:30. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 3:10, 8:19. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:54, 6:54, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Singing Hills," "The Last Mile." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 3:15, 7, 9:39. "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:55, 8:20.
Park: "Scarface." Paul Muni, George Raft. "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Jennie." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Las Vegas Nights," Constance Moore and Bert Wheeler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30, 8:15. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 4 and 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Boys of the City." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. 3:50, 7:35. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.
Mystic: "Man Made Monster," L. Atwill, Lon Chaney, Jr. 2:10, 7, 10. "Sis Hopkins." 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous 7—11.
Orpheum: "Land of Liberty." "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 1:55, 7:50. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:30, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive," Continuous 1:30—11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Melody for Three." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "My Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart. 3:30, 9:30. "Lady from Cheyenne." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "The Penalty." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Men of Boystown," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea.
Strand: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "They Met in Argentina," Margaret O'Hara and James Ellison.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Raffles," David Niven. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Central: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. 'Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. "Melody for Three." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Roar of the Press." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Suez." Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. "Mad Miss Manton." Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Ride on, Vaquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 2:09, 8:09. 'Andy Hardy's Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 3:29, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Blondie Goes Latin." Arthur Lake. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Five Little Peppers," Edith Fellows. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Great Mr. Nobody." E. Albert. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Back Street." Charles Boyer. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. "Melody and Moonlight." Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. 3:39, 8:09. "Sleeper's West," Lloyd Nolan. 2:18, 6:40, 9:54.

Commerce and Finance

Fuller Hits U. S. Strike Busting; Says Labor Policy at Fault

Business and Industry

Aluminum Co. Denies Ickes' 'Delay' Charges

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Senator James Mead (D-N. Y.) asserted today that testimony taken by the Senate Defense Investigating Committee indicated that the office of production management was what he called the "culprit" delaying the construction of a hydro-electric project capable of producing 100,000,000 pounds of aluminum yearly.

Senator Mead made the statement after I. W. Wilson, vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America, had testified that his company was ready to apply to the RFC for financing the Fontana project in North Carolina as soon as the OPM gave its approval.

Mead Thinks OPM Tardy

Mr. Wilson said the project on the little Tennessee River would provide power for a plant which would produce 100,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually.

The New York Senator asked Mr. Wilson whether he thought the OPM was withholding its approval because it favored having the Army build the project on a plan which would let the Aluminum Company purchase it at the end of five years.

The witness replied that he thought the OPM was studying the Fontana project as one of many to be considered before it decided on where to expand aluminum facilities.

"It looks to me," Senator Mead said, "as if the OPM is the culprit in the delay in this instance, if this testimony is correct."

Mr. Wilson said his company had a "very high opinion" of the individuals in the OPM and thought they were working as expeditiously as they could.

"I can't account for the delay," Senator Mead insisted.

Denies Ickes Charges

Earlier Mr. Wilson, flatly denying charges by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, asserted that his company "has done everything within its power and more" to aid the President's defense program.

Mr. Ickes charged yesterday that the huge firm sought to control aluminum production "regardless of consequences to the United States" and through "recalcitrance" and "obstruction" was retarding the defense program.

Mr. Wilson testified that the Aluminum Company "has already doubled and will shortly treble its 1938 output; . . . is spending over $200,000,000 of its own money to advance defense . . . has repeatedly offered to put all of its technical resources at the Government's command."

If a shortage of aluminum exists for airplanes and other vital defense needs, Mr. Wilson said that the Aluminum Company could not be blamed. He said that the company had furnished more of the metal than its own estimates and that Secretary Ickes had denied its requests for additional electric power at Bonneville Dam.

Asserts OPM Dilatory

Mr. Wilson emphatically denied that the aluminum company was responsible for mistakes of Government agencies in their estimates. Mr. Ickes told the committee the OPM underestimated the aluminum shortage.

OPM estimates now call for production here of at least 1,400,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year, Mr. Wilson said he understood, although defense officials last October asked an increase in the aluminum company's production of 100,000,000 pounds to 850,000,000 pounds a year.

"Since then OPM has been advised by the company, again and again, that if OPM would procure the necessary electrical power, the company would increase production by such further amounts as the Government wishes," Mr. Wilson said. "But it has not yet, to this very hour, been possible to determine at what place, or in what amounts, electrical power will be made available and until this is known, the company cannot proceed with the construction of the necessary plants in which to produce the additional aluminum desired by the Government."

"We want to state without reservation," Mr. Wilson said, replying to Mr. Ickes' charges that the company had worked to prevent expansion of competitors, "that the aluminum company has no desire to prevent the necessary expansion of the aluminum manufacturing facilities in this country, or to get them all within its domination and control. We are interested in but one thing, that there be sufficient aluminum produced to meet the defense needs of our country."

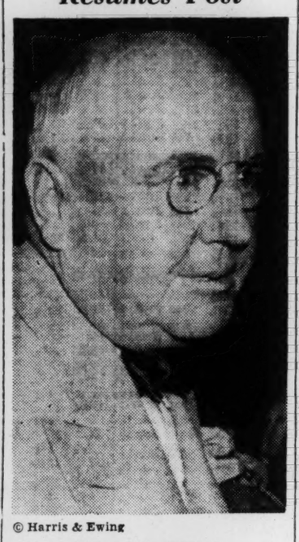
New Stock Issues Offered Publicly

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 153,331 shares of International Machine Tool Corp., common stock is being offered by a syndicate headed by Reynolds & Co., and E. H. Rollins & Sons at $10.80 a share.

The offering included 114,998 shares which represented new financing. Proceeds of this will be applied to the company's working capital. The remainder of the shares represented selling by stockholders.

A syndicate headed by Emanuel & Co. and John J. Bergen & Co. is offering 465,000 shares of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., common stock at $4.75 a share. The company produces truck bodies and accessories, winches, cranes, road machinery and other industrial equipment.

Resumes Post



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Charles T. O'Neal

Designated President of the newly reorganized Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Mr. O'Neal resumes his former position following the discharge of Benjamin Wham as the railroad's trustee during the receivership.

C. & E. I. Officially In Operation Under Reorganization Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—A final decree was signed in Federal Court Monday to place the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad on its own after eight years of receivership.

The C. & E. I. was the first of the Class I railroads to be reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The order, signed by Judge John P. Barnes, discharged the railroad's trustee, Benjamin Wham, and declared that the line was officially in operation under its reorganization plan. It also designated Charles T. O'Neal president of the new company, which was incorporated in Indiana.

Capitalization of the new road was set at $61,000,000, compared with $88,831,754 for the old corporation. The new capitalization wiped out the equity of common stockholders.

Mr. Wham's final report showed that the railroad's income had risen from a net of $165,400 when it went into receivership to $1,022,600 during 1940.

Schram Asks Installment Buying Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Emil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., called on the retail credit men of the country to work for stable prices and to hold down consumer purchases on time, as national defense measures.

Addressing the convention of the National Retail Credit Association, the head of the big Government lending agency and president-elect of the New York Stock Exchange, where he will assume his duties about July 1, said:

"The democracy we are struggling to preserve should be strengthened in the defense process, not weakened."

He outlined his two-fold emergency program to the credit managers of some of the greatest retail businesses of the country this way:

1. Price stability—"Full economic efficiency requires it. Like a sword of Damocles hanging over our national head is the memory of the skyrocketing prices and high cost of living . . . as a result of the last war. We can not allow that disaster to recur. . . . "

2. Protection of the national credit—"the people of this country have been educated to the highest standard of living in the world. People will not abandon easily that which they have been permitted to enjoy. Hence there arises the issue of expanded consumer credit.

"The industrial index is soaring upwards, pay-checks are growing, unemployment is decreasing, it is anticipated the national income this year will approach the $85,000,000,000 - mark. Knowing that defense production can not last forever, it requires little imagination to see the economic chaos which lies ahead if we allow this double demand upon our productive capacity to go uncontrolled. . . . We cannot in times like the present mortgage our future through uncontrolled installment purchasing."

OPM Has Priorities Office in New York

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—A New York district office of the Priorities Division of the OPM was established yesterday by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., director of priorities, to assist manufacturers and business men in their requests for preference ratings.

The new office, under the direction of Phillip M. McCullough, is one of fifteen being set up through the country.

NAM Head Offers Plan to End Strikes, Subversive Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 17—A call on the Federal Government to take a vigorous stand against strikes in the defense industries featured an address by Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers here last night. At the same time Mr. Fuller voiced his association's firm opposition to any Government seizures of industrial plants.

In the first expression of association views since the Roosevelt Administration took over the North American Aviation plant last week, Mr. Fuller, addressing an association meeting here, said the California strike was the direct result of the Government's "too-much-rope" attitude toward labor.

Plant seizure was not the remedy, he declared, for that was "exactly what the Communists want." The correct solution, he held, was for the Administration to act vigorously against the Communists and subversive elements responsible for the crisis.

"Strikes, seizures and subversion are three S's that menace our nation right now, as much as the fourth 'S,' the swastika," Mr. Fuller declared.

Loss Equals 1,600 Planes

The association president offered a three-point policy which he held would effectively end strikes and weed out subversive influences if fearlessly applied. The Government, he contended, should:

1. Revamp the national labor policy and the National Labor Relations Act to end mass picketing and other forms of intimidation so as to guarantee both management and labor the right to work.

2. Back up that policy by enforcement of state and local laws.

3. Assure employees the right to vote by secret ballot on whether to strike or not. Under national emergency conditions, Mr. Fuller said, there was every confidence that union members would vote "no."

Mr. Fuller said that in the first five months of 1941 the defense effort had lost 3,594,000 man-days through strikes, which, if they continued at the present rate through the entire year, would mean a total loss of man-days twice as great as in any past year in history.

"We could have been nearer our goal by 1,600 planes," he said. "Crete was lost because there were not enough planes.

"Are we going to call in the army to settle every defense strike? From the first of this year to June 1 there have been 267 defense strikes. There are about 40 current stoppages in defense production. Maybe our first expeditionary force will have to stay at home.

"No! While the President's long-awaited show of firmness has been popularly received by a public plenty fed up with such strikes, the United States Army is not a good substitute for a sound national labor policy.

"The correct solution is to avoid strikes—not Governmental strike-busting. Regrettably, things have reached the point where the President has to treat symptoms of social dissolution by military means, and the reason is that every civil act of Government in recent years, however well intended, has encouraged—not discouraged strikes."

Sees Subversive Elements

Mr. Fuller held that the Administration should have seen that the whole character of strikes was changing and that subversive elements were gaining footholds in labor as far back as the sit-down strikes of 1937. He said America should have recognized that even the Supreme Court decisions in the Apex and Hutcheson cases accelerated the trend toward violence, toward seizure and destruction of property.

Asserting that the closed shop afforded radical elements an opportunity to wield the threat of loss of job and hence starvation over workers, Mr. Fuller declared that the crux of the whole issue was "the right to work in a free America for the defense of our land."

Communist influence in labor was nothing new, he added, but only now was the Government belatedly awakening to the menace of such influence.

Mr. Fuller said Congress, determined to act, was now planning to "freeze into law the illogical Inglewood remedy of stopping defense strikes by seizing property where management refuses to accept mediation services."

Declaring that refusal to mediate was not the cause of the Inglewood strike, he asked why Congress should seek to punish the innocent. He expressed the hope that Congress would place on its list of "must-not" legislation the bill before it to give the President the power to commandeer every kind of property during a national emergency.

"A strike disorder which was no fault of management may become the springboard to put industry further into a strait-jacket," he added. "Government seizure of industry is exactly what the Communists have always preached."

Bank Loans Climb Steadily Higher

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The defense program caused one of the largest jumps in business loans of banks last week in months.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes increased $58,000,000 to a total og $5,764,000,000. These loans have been climbing steadily for over a year and now are $1,387,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Largest gains last week were $28,000,000 in New York City and $12,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve district.

State Street Trust Names Two Assistant Treasurers

The board of directors of the State Street Trust Company, Boston, have elected E. Harry Waghorne and Francis G. Shepard as Assistant Treasurers of the bank. Mr. Waghorne came to the trust company at the time of the merger with the National Union Bank in 1925. Mr. Shepard has been affiliated with the bank since November, 1928.

At the same meeting the directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable July 1, 1941, to stock of record June 23, 1941.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1941.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

June 16, 1941.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17
Other Massachusetts Savings B	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market advance last week was really quite brisk, and on only a slight increase in volume. In two weeks the averages have recovered approximately the loss since late March, with the advances pretty generally distributed, with the aviation shares among the best performers.

Chief immediate explanation of the advance seemed to be the breaking of the North American strike, followed by Washington promise that the plant would be handed back to private hands shortly. This was taken as evidence of a coming firmer attitude, with the Administration swinging away from its doctrinaire attitude to something more in line with the will of the people. There was a feeling that the present attitude of labor leaders, now more of a menace to the profit-and-loss system than even taxes, might be over-reaching itself to a fall, with railroad men asking for concessions worth $500,000,000 a year, a rash of strikes all over the defense program, increasing public realization of how far the Communist fifth column has bored into C. I. O. leadership, and with standing wage agreements having been proved worthless in the case of Chrysler, Bohn, Consolidated Edison, and others.

Labor in the Saddle

On the other hand these hopes were soon tempered. There has been no change proposed of the pro-labor elements in the Administration. Strike-breaking by the Army is more or less of a one-shot weapon. The Wagner Act still protects bad labor leadership. It remains largely true that the only way to mediate a strike even on defense work is to give the men what they ask for. As a result the demands are growing larger and more frequent.

The ultimately inevitable day when the Administration will have to put a lid on "real wages" seems as far off as ever; the "cultural lag" in Administration thinking seems as great as ever, with the Administration "leadership" apparently being dragged toward the inevitable only by the public's commonsense.

Acceleration in Business

Other brakes on the market's rise were evidence that Congress will modify the Treasury's proposals for personal income taxes and put the weight on corporate taxes. Also, Mr. Henderson has asked the automobile big-five to rescind a $25 price rise which compares with cost increases per car as estimated by the Wall Street Journal of $18 for higher wages, $25 for higher prices on raw materials, and $25 for substitutes.

Business, having accelerated on the FRB index from 139 in April to 148 in May, is likely to reach 154 for June. Some economists are saying that this may be tops for some time, due to impending slow-downs in civilian output; the official request for automobile output cut for the 1942 model is already 50 per cent; some Georgia textile mills go on power rations this week and have already withdrawn from the New York print goods market—and so on. Cuts in output of radios, refrigerators, oil burners, tires, and so on are coming soon.

Factors in Stock Rise

But all this doesn't seem likely to offset other accelerating factors. The forces in favor of capacity expansion all along the line are in the saddle, making it probable that 1942 will see sharp increases in steel making capacity, electric power facilities, railroad rolling stock, synthetic organic chemical output, etc. Standardization and simplification of products will contribute to further mass production, and all in all, bottlenecks are not likely to offset the expansive and accelerating influences that the defense program is releasing. The FRB index seems likely to hit 170 by the end of the year, 1917-1918 experience to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sharp resumption of the uptrend in commodity prices may have contributed to the stock market's strength. Commodity after commodity rose to new three- or four-year highs—still largely due to the same two influences at work in recent months—the farm program and the ship shortage. The irony of the rise in farm prices was shown as wheat bumped up through the dollar ceilings while the crop outlook is for 910,000,000 bushels which would mean a carry-over of about 600,000,000 bushels this summer.

But the commodity rise is little help to most companies, for it means rising costs without a corresponding rise in selling prices.

Incidentally, Mr. Henderson's lid on scrap steel prices is producing a critical shortage, as the prices are too low to pay the collecting cost of the marginal scrap now badly needed.

Bridge bonds have weakened on gasoline-rationing rumors; other tax-exempts stay strong. New issues are few. EBS will probably have to contest the SEC's new U-51 rule.

The current market uptrend seems due rather to internal "technical" reasons in the market than to any fundamental change in the outlook for stockholders.

Utility Clears Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Florida Power & Light Co. cleared arrears on the $7 preferred stock, declaring a dividend of $36.32 a share, payable July 1 to holders of record June 21.

Retail Grocers Say Anti-Trust Charges False

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—The National Association of Retail Grocers declared today the Federal anti-trust division, in its current food inquiry, was spreading "factually unfounded" publicity and making "false" statements of "spectacular drops" in food costs.

The grocers' convention resolution, which also reaffirmed the association's support of a "full and fair" investigation of the food industry, came a day after a Chicago Federal Grand Jury charged 69 canning companies, trade organizations and individuals with conspiracy to fix prices for canned peas in violation of anti-trust laws.

The 5,000 grocers said the division, either directly or by "clear implication," advanced a claim that the existing spread between prices paid farmers and those paid by consumers was "largely attributable to uneconomic distribution practices, presumably on the part of retail grocers."

Another claim, they said, was that investigation and prosecution, "as in Denver, invariably results in a spectacular drop in food prices with consequent savings to the consumer and an enlarged market for the farmers."

"Each of these claims is largely unsupported by the facts," the association said.

The resolution stated that A. C. Hoffman and F. B. Waugh, Department of Agriculture economists, "assigned to increased labor costs primary responsibility for the increase" in the spread of farmer and consumer prices. It added:

"Addressing themselves to the question as to whether exorbitant profits are responsible for this spread, Messrs. Hoffman and Waugh stated that 'the total marketing spread would not be greatly reduced even by the total elimination of all earnings of capital invested in the food business.'"

Of the second claim, the association said "the statement that cost drops of foods following investigations have been spectacular have been proved false."

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal grand jury indicted 69 canning companies, trade organizations and individuals Monday in the latest phase of a nationwide Justice Department investigation designed to reduce the cost of food.

The defendants were accused of conspiracy to fix prices for canned peas in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Included were the Canned Pea Marketing Institute, Inc., and the Canned Pea Marketing Co-operative, Inc., associations composed of canners; Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, Inc., listed as "managerial engineers"; 31 canning firms scattered from coast to coast; and 35 men in 12 states who served as officers, directors or members of the companies and corporations.

The indictment alleged that since 1938 the defendants controlled and reduced pea acreage through agreements with growers, determined the annual pack of each canner, suppressed competition and fixed the prices of canned peas.

Heads Sales Group

K. N. Merritt

Elected President of the National Federation of Sales Executives. Mr. Merritt is General Sales Manager for Railway Express Agency.

Philadelphia Issue Is Selling Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Drexel & Co. and Lehman Brothers, joint managers of the City of Philadelphia bond refunding group, announced Saturday afternoon that exchange agreements covering a principal amount of outstanding bonds in excess of $25,000,000 had been consumated to the close of business on Saturday, June 14, 1941.

The books for the exchange were opened on Wednesday, June 11, and the first issue, Series "A" covering outstanding bonds maturing February 16, 1952, optional 1942, were all confirmed before the close of business on Wednesday and the books on that issue have been closed.

Senators Talk Of Modifying Seizure Bill

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Senate leaders talked today of overhauling the War Department's property seizure bill so that it would give the Government a club against hoarding of materials needed for defense instead of granting it blanket authority to take over anything useful in furthering the arms program.

As it stands, the measure would permit the President to "requisition or take over, either temporarily or permanently, property of any kind or character" in the interest of national defense.

This broad language has drawn substantial opposition. Reports circulated over the week end that the President soon would advise Congress to write its own ticket on the legislation so long as the main objectives were preserved.

Mr. Roosevelt, it was said, might send letters soon to chairmen of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees declaring that some powers of seizure were necessary and suggesting that Congress work out a bill to provide them.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, author of a Senate-approved measure to permit government seizure of plants when production is impeded or threatened by strikes or lockouts, told reporters that he considered the present language of the War Department bill "much too broad."

"Of course," Senator Connally added, "we cannot permit any citizen who owns an airplane, a yacht, a thousand pounds of copper or anything else vital to the national defense to withold it from the Government.

"The bill could be re-drafted to trim down the wide authority but to permit the Government to stop hoarding of needed defense materials. Guarantees should be provided, too, against the seizure of certain types of property."

Senator James Mead (D) of New York, consistent administration supporter, declared that "the bill will have to be modified to prevent the taking over of non-essential industries and materials."

"In addition," Senator Mead said, "we must put in some guarantees against the seizure of personal property and we must provide that property which is still usable be returned to the owners at the earliest possible date."

Even if the pending bill is drastically revised by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which will start hearings Wednesday, it was apparent it still would encounter opposition on the Senate floor.

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How? you ask. By making sure your vacation needs are well supplied. By having just the right equipment for all your favorite activities. By taking up a new sport or a new hobby.

Why not check up now to see whether or not you need new luggage, golf clubs, beach wear, picnic supplies, tennis balls, films, books, or toilet requisites? You'll find fresh stocks of vacation merchandise at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Monitor advertisers have anticipated your requirements and invite your inspection of their vacation goods.

GET ALL-SUMMER USE OF YOUR VACATION SUPPLIES BY PURCHASING THEM NOW

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 338,130
1941 volume to date 58,770,292
1940 volume to date 119,766,915

Stocks Rally Moderately In Slow Session

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Rising tendencies came baok into the stock market today after three successive declining sessions.

Several senior issues pushed up 1 to 4 points on restricted volume but fractional advances were registered for favored steels, motors, rails, oils and coppers. While many stocks failed to participate, gains elsewhere were well maintained near the final hour. Dealings were relatively slow throughout, running at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Drying up of selling Monday led to some early bidding on the theory the rally of the preceding two weeks may have been "corrected." Widening of the rift between the United States and the Axis powers, however, kept many potential purchasers in the waiting ranks pending further war developments.

Among shares Commonwealth & Southern preferred jumped about 5 points. Strength also was shown by the preferreds of General Steel Castings and Certain-Teed. Supported were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of Cal., Westinghouse, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda and Consolidated Aircraft.

Pursuing an upward course in the curb were Singer Mfg., Superior Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Glen Alden Coal and Mead Johnson.

Bonds Steady

Price variations were small in bonds late today and the general tone was steady as the market neared the final hour.

Other issues modestly ahead near noon included International Telephone 5s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71 and Western Maryland 4s.

Fractionally lower were Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Northern Pacific 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s.

U. S. Governments tended slightly lower in the stock exchange and in over the counter dealings. Dealers reported a slack trading interest which was regarded as normal in this "between financing" period.

Silesian-American 7s sold down more than 10 points on a small turnover. The company is American controlled, with ore properties in German occupied Poland.

German Government 5½s reached a new low on more scattered selling attributed to the recent federal order freezing Axis balances here.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	July Wheat High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	100⅞	99¼	100⅜	100½
Minneapolis	97⅜	96⅛	97	97
Kansas City	91⅞	91	91½	92
Winnepeg	.....	.....	77½	77½
	Sept. Wheat			
Chicago	102⅝	101⅜	102	102⅛
Minneapolis	98⅝	97¼	98⅛	98⅜
Kansas City	93⅞	93	93½	93¾
	Dec. Wheat			
Chicago	104⅜	103⅜	104	104
Minneapolis	100¼	100	100	100⅛
Kansas City	95⅞	95	95½	95⅜
	July Corn			
Chicago	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛	73⅜
Kansas City	.....	.....	68¼	68¼
	Sept. Corn			
Chicago	75⅜	74⅞	75	75¼
	July Oats			
Chicago	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	36⅝
Minneapolis	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜
Winnipeg	37⅞	37¾	37¾	38

	Rye, Chicago			
July old			50⅜	50
Jly new	56¼	56	56	56⅛
Sept old			50½	51⅛
Sept new	57¾	57¼	57¼	57⅜
Dec	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	60⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.25	10.32	10.20	10.32	10.27
Sep.	10.45	10.55	10.37	10.55	10.47
Oct.	10.55	10.65	10.47	10.65	10.57
Dec	10.75	10.85	10.67	10.85	10.77

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.40¾	1.43¾	1.40¼	1.42⅞	1.41⅞
Oct. old	1.30½	1.33⅛	1.30¼	1.32⅞	1.31⅝
new	1.30½	1.33½	1.30⅜	1.32⅞	1.31⅝
Dec.	1.31¾	1.34⅜	1.31⅛	1.33¾	1.32¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	93.0	93.0	92.8	92.8	93.3
Oct.	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.6	93.8
Dec.	93.7	93.7	93.5	93.6	93.3
	Tops				
July	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.8	127.5
Oct.	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.4	124.0
Dec	121.5	121.6	121.5	121.6	121.1

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	14.06	14.22	13.98	14.21	13.00
Oct.	14.30	14.43	14.19	14.41	14.23
Dec.	14.43	14.53	14.30	14.50	14.33
March	14.44	14.58	14.35	14.55	14.39
Spots	14.95.				

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.65	11.86	11.50	.1175	11.74
Dec.	11.56	11.75	11.41	22.64	11.61

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.61	14.75	14.61	14.75	14.57
Dec.	14.71	14.71	14.69	14.70	14.50

Crude Rubber

(New Standard)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	20.80	20.90	20.70	20.75	20.75
Dec.	20.89	20.89	20.65	20.65	20.67

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.80	7.87	7.79	7.84b	7.72
Sept.	7.87	7.95	7.85	7.92b	7.82
b—Bld.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo3	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.58
WldSeNo4	.93½	.96½	.93½	.96½	.93½

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	11.90b	11.90
b—Bid					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	...	...	...	6.10b	6.05
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	36.10	36.35	36.00	36.35	35.95
	Eggs				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Oct.	28.50	28.85	28.50	28.75	28.35
*S. s.					

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	Jun13
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	45½	45	45	—1
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	10	6	5⅞	6	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	4	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (⅛)	4	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jun12
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	154¾	154¾	154¾	+1⅛
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Jun14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
80⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	81¾	81¾	81¾	+2⅞
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	6	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun16
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	58½	58½	58½	
18	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	5	18¼	18	18	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44½	44½	44½	
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
38	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37½	37¼	37¼	+1¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	83	83	83	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	28	31	29⅝	31	+1⅜
72¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	73⅜	72½	73⅜	+1⅝
23½	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Jun13
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	¾	1¾	Jun12
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	5	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ¼
21⅜	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	12	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅞
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	
4½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	7	30¼	30	30	+ ½
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	Jun16
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	Jun13
22½	20	Am Ice pf (⅓e)	1	21	21	21	Jun16
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun16
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun13
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun16
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	5	4¾	4¾	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	6	18	17½	17½	Jun16
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4¼k)	20	35½	34⅝	35½	+2
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	21	30½	29⅜	30½	+1½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¾g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun16
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	7	9⅜	9	9⅜	Jun16
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	10	41½	40¾	41½	+ ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	147½	147½	147½	+1
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	+1
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	19	24¼	23	24¼	+1⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89	87¼	89	Jun10
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	6	158	156	158	+1⅞
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	6	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	148	148	148	— ¼
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	6	85	85	85	
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	37	7⅜	6½	7¼	+ ¾
60¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	28	63¼	59⅞	63¼	+3½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	47	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	Jun11
12½	9	Andes Cop (⅓g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	Jun13
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	111	111	111	+1
5½	4	Armour Ill	15	4⅝	4½	4½	
61	47½	Armour Ill p pf	8	61	60	61	+1
62	60	Armour Ill pf	1	64	64	64	+2
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	23	27	26¼	27	+1
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun12
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun14
8	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	4	69½	68	69½	+ ½
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ¼
37¼	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	10	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	20½	20¼	20¼	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1⅓g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jun16
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	14½	14⅜	14½	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun14
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	6	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	Jun16
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	14	22⅞	22½	22½	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	Jun16
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun11
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	9	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ¾
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Jun16
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	5	74	73⅛	74	+1⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅜
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	Jun16
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	28¾	28	28¾	Jun10
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun16
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	11	4	4	4	Jun16
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	3	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jun16
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	21	20¾	20¾	Jun16
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Jun12
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Burr Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun16
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Jun13
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry .60	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	4	4	4	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27	27	27	Jun16
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Jun16
62½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	61⅞	60½	61⅞	+1⅜
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46	46	46	+ ¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	22½	22⅜	22½	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9⅜	9½	9½	Jun16
22⅜	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	Jun12
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	18	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅝
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (⅓g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ⅓g	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	36⅝	36⅜	36½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun11
3	2¼	Ches Corp	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jun13
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	Jun16
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	1	6	6	6	Jun16
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
		C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
		C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun14
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	16	58½	57⅜	58½	+1¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	*1	10½	10½	10½	Jun16
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jun12
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br (.80)	6	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
38½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	10	38⅛	38	38	
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	9	34½	34	34½	+ ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	90	90	90	+1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	6	13½	13½	13½	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	5	17	17	17	— ⅜
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	8	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ½
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	Jun16
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	77½	77¼	77½	+1½
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	8	23¼	23	23	— ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jun13
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	8	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Com'th & South	198	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	22	60¼	56½	59¾	+4¼
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	15	26	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	11	Congoleum (1)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	26	31	30¼	30⅞	— ¾
15⅞	10½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-'43	107.2	107.2	107.2
2 4s '54-'44	111.25	111.25	111.25
2 2¼s '53-'51	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 2½s '54-'52	104.16	104.16	104.16
21 2¾s '60-'55	110.29	110.25	110.25
4 2½s '58-'56	103.14	103.14	103.14
10 2¾s '65-'60	110.24	110.24	110.24

New York City Bonds

18 3s '80	104¼	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	50	50	50
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	108	108
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	56	56	56
49 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 Am T & T 3½s '43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
5 Am T Pdr cv '50	106	106	106
9 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
13 AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
17 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	90⅛	90	90
1 AT&SF 4s1905-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	99	99
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111	111	111
31 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	101½	101⅜	101½
16 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64⅛	64½
9 A C Line 5s '45	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35	35	35
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
8 B&O '95 st C	39⅛	38¾	38¾
5 B&O '96 st P	33¾	33½	33¾
46 B&O cv '60 st	28⅛	28	28⅛
8 B&O 4s '48	63½	63	63
3 B&O S W '50 st	44½	44½	44½
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 Battle CrkGS 3s '89	48	48	48
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Bth Stl 3s '60	101⅜	111¼	101⅜
18 Boston&Me 4½s '70	28¾	28⅞	28⅜
2 Boston&Me 4s '60	67¼	67	67¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Buf R&P '57 st	41⅜	41½	41½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100?	100⅜	100⅜
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100½	100⅜	100½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Can Pac 5s 44	104	103¾	103¾
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	77	77	77
10 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17¾	17½	17½
22 Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	16	16	16
8 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87⅛	87⅛
6 C&O 4½s 92	130¾	130¾	130¾
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84½	84½	84½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
3 CB&Q 4s 1ll 49	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23½	23¼	23½
4 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	34½	34⅜	34⅛
1 Chi Gt W 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 Chi I & L 6s 47	27⅞	27½	27¾
9 Chi I & L 5s 66	9	9	9
39 CMSP&P 5s 75	8½	8	8½
114 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2½
7 CM&SP 4½s 89C	37⅞	37¾	37¾
8 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29¾	29¾	29¾
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅜	16	16
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16¼	16¼	16½
3 CRI&R 4½s 34	13	13	13
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
16 CRI&P 4s 88	20⅜	20¼	20¼
16 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 CSL&NO6½s 51	51½	51½	51½
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	96	96	96
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93½	93⅛	93⅛
3 Childs Co 5s 43	36¼	34½	36¼
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55½	55⅛	55⅛
2 CCC&StLCWM 4s 91	55½	55⅛	55½
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 stl reg	73	73	73
6 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76¾	76¾	76¾
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
3 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
13 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
3 Col&SoOhEl 3¼s 70	107¾	107½	107½
52 ComlMack inc 60 w	45	44⅞	45
1 Comwlth Ed 1 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 ConnRivPow 3¾s 61	109½	109⅜	109⅜
11 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Con Rys 4s 54	21	21	21
7 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	17	17	17
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	23½	23½	23½
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	53	53
11 D&RG 4s 36	13	13	13
4 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	17¾	17¾	17⅝
2 Det Ed 3¼s '66	112	112	112
7 Det Ed 3s '70	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	96	96	96
5 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	104	104	104
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅛	107	107
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	106½	106½	106½
72 Erie rfg 5s '75	26½	26½	26½
47 Erie rfg 5s '75	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	92¼	92	92½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56	55¼	55⅞
137 Erie cv 4s '53 A	50¼	50	50¼
37 Erie cv 4s '53 B	50¼	50	50¼
7 Gen Stl Sast 5½s '49	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106	106	106
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¾	107½	107¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	93	91	93
5 Houst'nOilTex 4s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	38½	38¼	38½
7 Hud&Man rr 5s '57	45⅛	45	45⅛
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	103	102¾	102¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43½	43½	43⅝
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	45½	45½	45½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	44	44	44
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅝	45¼	45½
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	46	46
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	52¾	52½	52½
3 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	62	62	62
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	99	99	99
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39	39	39

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85¼	85	85¼
6 Int Paper 6s 55	105¾	105½	105¾
54 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¾	43½	43¾
74 Int T&T 5s 55	46	45½	46
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42¼	42	42
3 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	41	41	41
7 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73	73
2 K C South 3s 50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	68	67½	68
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	97	97	97
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	70½	70½	70½
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	98	98	98
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	56	56	56
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	57	57	57
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48¼	48¼	48¼
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	33¾	33¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	28¼	28½
7 Loews 3½s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96	96	96
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86¼	86½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	35	35
8 McKess&Rob 4½s '50	114¾	114¼	114¼
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅝	106½	106⅝
1 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	37	37	37
3 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	21	21	21
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	12¼	12¼	12¼
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅞	11½	11⅞
23 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	30	29⅝	29¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
20 M-K-Te¼ 1st 4s '90	37¼	37	37⅛
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25	25	25
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	1	1	1
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23½	23½	23½
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	23	23	23
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24	24	24
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23¼	23¼	23¼
6 MoPac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
6 MonWPaPbSv 4½s 60	111½	111½	111½
1 MonWPaPbSv 6s 65	112	112	112
11 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41	41	41
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
68 Nat Dairy 3¼s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 NJPower&L 4½s 60	108½	108¼	108½
32 NOGtNor 5s 83	75½	75	75½
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 NOTex&M 5½s 54	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
3 NOTex&Mex 5s 56C	39½	39½	39½
5 NYGreenwdL5s 46	55	54	54
2 NY&QnsE&P 3½s 65	110⅜	110¾	110⅜
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	62½	62½
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¾	57
6 NYC cn 4 s 98	62	61½	61½
65 NYC 3¾s 46	95	94¾	94¾
7 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
5 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99⅛	99	99⅛
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	73¾	73¾	73¾
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61⅜	61½	61½
8 NYCh&StL 4s 46	94	94	94
1 NYConnect 3½s 65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 NYDockCo 4s 51	60½	60½	60½
5 NYEdis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 NYLack&W 4s 73 A	54¼	54	54
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25⅞	25¾	25¾
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	21⅞	21½	21⅞
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	21½	21½	21½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	21	21	21
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3 Norf & W 4s 96	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104	104	104
67 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	65¾	65¾
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51¼	51⅞
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	75⅝	75½	75½
27 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43	43
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
2 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Ont PwN Fall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	157	106¾	106¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82	82	82
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	111¼	111	111¼
11 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113¼	113	113
1 Para Bwy 3s 55 ct	53⅞	53⅞	53¾
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95	95	95
20 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
1 Pen Ohio&Del 4½s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 P&LE 4½s 74	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110⅛	110	110
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	112	112
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122¼	122⅛	122⅛
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
6 PenRR 4½s deb 70	93½	93⅜	93½
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¼	102	102¼
16 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102¼	101⅞	102¼
15 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95¼	95	95
6 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90	90¼
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	48	48	48
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	77¾	77½	77½
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67½	67½	67½
4 Philo Co 5s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
26 PhReadC&I cv 6s 49	6⅛	6	6⅛
17 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26¼	25¾	26
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104½	104½	104½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82½	82¾
16 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97	96¾	97
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 PubSvcNoIll 3½s 68	109⅜	109⅜	109¾
1 Pullman 4½s 97 A	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
15 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	105	105	105
14 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 xw	104½	104½	104½
1 Repub Stl 5¼s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104	104¼
1 Rey Cop&B 3¼s '60	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	42	42	42
12 Rio Gr W cli 4s '49	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2 Sharon Stl 3½s '66	89½	89½	89½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	72	72	72
1 StLPeo&NW5s '48	34½	34½	34½
4 StLPub Svc 5s '59	80	80	80
5 St L S F 5s '50 B	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
18 St L S F 5s '78	13¼	12¾	13¼
18 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¾	11½	11½
8 St L SW rfg 5s '90	17¼	17	17
2 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	48	48	48
2 St P&KC ShL 4½s '41	9½	9½	9⅝
4 SAtAPass 4s '43	94¼	94¼	94¼
12 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5½	5	5½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Sea AL rfc 4s '59ct	4¼	4	4
4 Shell Un 2½s '54	98	98	98
6 Silesian-Am 7s '41	75	71	71½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	103	103	103
5 Skelly Oil 3s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 So Bell T & T 3s '79	107	107	107
6 So Col Pow 6s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 So Pac 4½s '68	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 So Pac 4½s '81	53¼	52⅝	52½
18 So Pac 4½s '60	52¾	52¼	52½
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67¼	67⅛	67¼
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	68⅝	68	68
34 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54¾	54¼	54⅜
2 South Ry 6½s '56	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	80½	80½	80½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 So Ry 4s St L '51	77	77	77
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	32½	32½	32½
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	105	105
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
14 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	105¾	106
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 1000	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77	71½	71	71½
3 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	101½	101½	101½
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 Third Ave 4s 60	53½	52½	52½
8 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
8 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	87	87	87
1 U S Steel 2s 48	101	101	101
3 U S Steel 2.60s 54	101	101	101
2 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Utah L&P 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	60⅜	60	60
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	72	72	72
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
16 Wabash 5s '76 B	12⅜	12½	12⅜
6 Walwrth 4s 55	82½	82¼	82½
12 Warner Bros 6s'48	95	95	95
11 Warren Bros 6s 41	58	57⅞	58
1 Wash Term 3½s 45	107½	107½	107½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
3 Weetch Lt 3½s'67	110	110	110
8 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	100½	100½	100½
1 Westn Md 4s'52	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 WNYePa gen 4s'43	105½	105½	105½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	25½	25½	25½
2 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	24¾	24½	24¾
8 Western Un 5s'51	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
10 Western Un 5s'60	82⅛	82	82
5 Western Un 4½s'50	79	79	79
18 Wheel Stl 3½s'66	93½	93⅜	93½
2 Wilson & Co 4s'55	105½	105¾	105¾
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Winston Sal 4s'60	115	115	115
2 Wis Cen 4s'49	36½	36½	36½
10 Young S&T 3¼s'60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s'45 A	9	9	9
8 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	8½	8½	8½
1 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	8½	8½	8½
2 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	61½	61½	61½
1 Australia 4½s'56	55½	55½	55½
11 Brazil 8s 41	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17	17	17
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	17	17
5 Brisbane 5s 58	55½	55½	55½
2 Buen As 4½s 77	48½	48½	48½
5 Buen A 4½s 75	50¾	50¾	50¾
17 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101¼
11 Canada 4s 60	87¾	87½	97¾
3 Canada 2½s 45	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¼s 61 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 ChileMtBk6½s 57 asd	11	10¾	11
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	12¼	12¼	12¼
39 Chile Mtg Bk 6s asd	11	10¼	11
51 Chile Mtg Bk 6s asd	11	10¼	11
6 Chile 7s 42 asd	11½	11¼	11½
13 Chile 6s 60 asd	11¼	11	11¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
39 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11½	11¼	11½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11½	11	11½
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Chile 6s 63	13	13	13
3 Chile 6s 63 asd	11¾	11½	11¾
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35½	35⅜	35½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35½	35½	35½
2 Den 6s 42 wd	64	64	64
1 Den 5½s 55 wd	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
4 Dom 5½s 42	58	58	58
24 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6⅜	6	6
10 Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	5	5	5
8 Ger Govt 7s 49	8½	8½	8½
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	9½	9½	9½
6 Haiti 6s 52	53½	53½	53½
2 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Japan 6½s 54	72	71½	72
28 Japan 5½s 65	66	65¼	66
2 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5½	5½	5½
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
12 Norway 6s 44	61	61	61
10 Norway 6s 43	60	60	60
2 Norway 4½s 65	31¼	31¼	31¼
43 Panama 3¼s A 94 st	58¾	58	58
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6½	6½
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Rome 6½s 52	20	20	20
22 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
5 Tokyo City 5½s 61	47	47	47
2 Tokyo City 5s 52	20	20	20
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	46½	45½	45½
2 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Urug aj 3¾s&4s&¼s79	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
1 Yokohama 6s 61	54	54	54

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,426,000 previous day 4,912,250, week ago 8,102,300, year ago 5,177,200, two years ago 5,203,775. Jan. 1 to date 1018,270,125, year ago 806,123,350, two years ago 792,104,900.

Boston Stocks

June 17

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	88	88	88	88
2.00	Bos Edison	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	19
1.50a	Bos Gas & F pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33
	Eastern SS	8	7¾	7¾	7½
2.50	First Nat Stors	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	35⅞
3.50a	N E Tel & Tel	114	114	114	114½
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	37	37	37	37
2.50b	Unit Shoe M*	54½	54⅛	54½	55½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations. oOdd lots. xExtras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Gannett Calls $6 Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—Gannett Co., newspaper publishers, has called for redemption on July 2 at $110 a share and dividends its outstanding $6 cumulative preferred stock. The stock is convertible into Class "B" common at any time up to that date.

Timken Roller Expands

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Company, busy

Anti-Nazis Hail Order Closing German Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—President Roosevelt's order for the closing of all German consulates and three Nazi agencies in the United States came apparently as a surprise to many official Nazi representatives in this country.

To anti-Nazi agencies which have worked to expose the propagandist activities of the German Library of Information, the Transocean News Service, and the German Railroads Information Office, and their tie-up with the consulates and diplomatic offices, the closing was the logical result of a new public alertness to the dangers involved.

In New York, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, the answers by German officials to the reporters' questions was the same: "No comment. . . . I can't answer. . . . I don't know where I shall go next. . . . No questions, please."

Pending official word from Washington, Dr. Hans Borchers, Consul General at New York; Baron Edgard Von Spiegel, Consul General at New Orleans, and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Consul General at San Francisco, often considered the No. 1 Nazi in the United States, had nothing to say regarding where they would be transferred, or what would happen to their files and correspondence.

Chief Envoy Silent

Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires in Washington and chief German diplomatic representative in the United States, who is spending a few days at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here, said he had no idea how many German nationals would be affected by the order.

"I can't comment at all," he added. "It's up to Berlin to comment."

At the New York Consulate offices in the Whitehall Building, there was more than the usual bustle today, but in the offices of the other three agencies—news, railroads and information—there was almost no activity. The police guard at the Consulate-General, which has been maintained more than a year, was augmented by two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The order closing the propagandist agencies, as well as the consulates, was received with jubilation by anti-Nazi and patriotic organizations here. Prof. James H. Sheldon, Board Chairman of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, said, "It's about time. Closing the consulates will serve to disrupt many of the subversive groups still active."

Action Is Cheered

Clark M. Eichelberger, Acting Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said:

"The closing of the German consulates and propaganda agencies is welcome news and might well be followed immediately by a break in diplomatic relations. Germany's aggressive intentions toward the entire Western Hemisphere are public knowledge."

The Fight for Freedom Committee said it favored holding all the Nazi agents, confiscate their files and giving the same treatment to Italian and Japanese agents.

The America First Committee declined to make any statement.

With the padlocking of the offices of the German Library of Information, German Railroads Information Offices, and the Transocean News Services, the long effort in which these agencies are said to have spent $750,000 a year trying to insert Nazi policies and the Nazi viewpoint into American public opinion, is regarded here as largely ended.

Publication Suspended

Suspended will be the publication of "Facts in Review," the weekly bulletin put out by the German Library of Information, which sought to glorify the new order in Germany to an American mailing list of 70,000 persons. The German railroads information offices, which have been steadily maintained in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco even though the war has made travel in Germany impossible, will be closed. The Transocean News Service, which spent $44,000 in wireless costs in six months transmitting Nazi-colored news from New York to Latin America, will be dissolved.

Equally important with the closing of these organizations, it is held here, will be the severing of their propagandistic connections with the German-American Bund, and such American Fascist groups as the Christian Mobilizers, the Silver Shirts, and other "fringe" organizations and elements which drew strength from Nazi backing in their campaign to divide and confuse America and oppose British aid.

No Interstate Trade Bans Passed in Nation This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Growing national solidarity is emphasized in a tangible way by word coming out of State Legislatures this year indicating further forward strides in the campaign to smash interstate trade barriers.

Not a single new "Balkanizing" bill was passed in the 28 Legislatures holding regular or special sessions this year, and in addition a number of the old ones were repealed. A few which did get legislative approval were vetoed by Governors.

For instance, if you were a truck driver and your truck weighed more than 7,000 pounds —which most of them do—and last year you tried to drive over the border of Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, or Arkansas into Texas, you would have been stopped. A Texas law said trucks weighing more than that broke up its roads and should be kept out. Well, that law has been changed so that you can drive into Texas now even if your truck weighs up to 38,000 pounds. Quite a difference!

Agreements on Trucks

Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments, here noted at the councils' midwest assembly June 7, that Tennessee and Indiana have increased the legal weight and length of trucks. Texas and Louisiana got together and agreed to extend, one to the other, their respective trucking privileges. Idaho and Utah worked out a reciprocal agreement on operation of farm and private trucks. Massachusetts agreed to waive a $10 entrance fee in the case of New York trucks. The Illinois Supreme Court held unconstitutional a law adopted two years ago requiring a $25 investigation fee on used cars bought out of the State.

Most of the accomplishments in the concerted move to reverse the legislative tendency to hamper a free flow of commerce between the States was in rejection of new proposals, and aimed chiefly at discriminatory laws concerning local preference, oleomargarine, liquor, taxation, and trucking.

When New York's Legislature went to work on a bill to prohibit use of other than New York building stone in State public buildings, Minnesota lawmakers said: "We'll do the same thing." But both bills were killed.

Vetoes in Oregon

Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon, vetoed two measures, one granting home products preference in State purchases, and the other giving preference to nonmetallic minerals used in public buildings in the State.

Bills introduced in Arkansas and New Hampshire, trying to discriminate against out-of-State salesmen and sportsmen, were promptly turned down.

Rivalry between the sections of the country producing butter on the one hand and butter substitutes made chiefly from cottonseed oil on the other, has produced a sizable wall of laws stopping or hampering trade in these products among the States concerned. But the wall is slowly coming down.

Tennessee and Oklahoma, following Mississippi's action last year, repealed their drastic oleomargarine taxes. Indiana defeated a discriminatory tax proposal, and Iowa refused to raise its oleomargarine tax. Washington killed a bill to add an oleomargarine use tax of 15 cents a pound to its existing excise tax of 15 cents a pound.

Retaliation Move Defeated

Arkansas refused to approve a unique retaliatory plan levying a comparable tax on any State imposing a tax on cottonseed, peanut, and soy bean oil products grown or processed in Arkansas. Under this plan when the other State repealed its measure against the Arkansas products, the Arkansas law as applied to that State would be automatically repealed.

Several States have been able to curb barriers in the liquor field.

A bill authorizing communities to collect license fees from nonresident and foreign corporations doing business in the towns was defeated in Indiana, as was a proposal before the Texas Legislature to levy a high tax on the sale of out-of-State paper towels to retailers, suggested as retaliation against Wisconsin's oleomargarine tax law. Wisconsin turned down drastic chain store tax proposals.

The assembly here, attended by representatives of 10 midwestern States, was one of a number of such gatherings throughout the Nation since the Council called the first National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers here in April, 1939, and the battle against these trade walls began in earnest.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESMEN WANTED

CALENDAR SALESMEN—Ground floor opportunity with long established lithographing company. NOW CREATING A NEW DEPARTMENT for CALENDARS and Related Products. EXCLUSIVE territory. Commission basis to start. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST — Coach, highly recommended, hourly practice, auditions, reasonable. CORINNE HOMER, 63 West 89th St., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-5126.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-43 147th Street—2½-3½-room apartments, large, cool and airy, near Christian Science Church.

Crossword Quiz Answers

233

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 257 West 86th—Sublet large 2½ artist's studio, bath, kitchen; July 1-Sept. 15; grand piano; roof garden; sun deck; bargain. References. SANDERSEN. EN. 2-4700.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En 2-1883.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Young student for companionship to schoolboy in Connecticut camp July-August, all expenses paid. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. CHARLES E. MORRIS, Fur Specialist, 328-330 7TH AVE., Corner 29th St. (4th Floor), N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELLOR—Children's camp near N. Y., waterfront, Athletic, song leader, crafts. Write Box M-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SHOE SALESGIRLS

Large growing shoe chain has several openings for thoroughly experienced shoe salesgirls, outside New York City. Applicants must state fully previous employment, age, height, marital standing, etc. Full time and part time. Box 890, 1471 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MOTHER'S CARE—Needed on farm for two young men, 19 and 21 yrs., no objection children, all electrical conveniences. Write MISS BRYANT, 72 Perry St., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 42-14 191st Street—Couple wanted by gentleman to share his home by July 1st; household expenses free in exchange for board. A. Bromley, Telephone Flushing 7-7638-J.

LOST AND FOUND

LARGE REWARD

LOST—Great grandfather's black stone signet ring with crest, in Hotel Lenox June 11. Great sentimental value. Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOST — GOLD SORORITY PIN Shape pan pipes, pearl border. Reward, call Ken. 0272, (Boston).

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, available 3 mornings a week; nicely furnished, light, pleasant. 551 Fifth Ave., Tel. MU. 2-8389 or SHore Road 8-6114.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE INN, Westport, New York—Bathing, private sandy beach, mountains, fishing, historical points of interest, games, homelike. R. DUPEE.

LINGER LONGER BY THE SEA On Cape Cod, directly on the bay—Private beach; $30 per week and up; American plan. ELEANOR GLEASON, East Brewster, Mass.

PIANOS FOR SALE

USED STEINWAY GRAND, good as new—Bargain for cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRS

Authorized Agent, all Standard Brands *since* 1924. CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., Flushing, N. Y. Fl. 9-6056.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL studios; friendly, restful home; running water, $6.50, $8.50 (all transportation). 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C. Irma Thompson

BOSTON, 366 COMMONWEALTH Ave., Apt. 7, 5th Floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Commonwealth 9575.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Avenue, Apt. 3—Comfortably furnished, double and single outside sunny rooms. Com. 4659. MISS PARKS.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 3)—Nicely furnished room in quiet, private home; all conveniences; suitable business person; choice; $4-$5.50. Mornings, also 4-8 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 81st St. West—For out-of-town transients, July, August; immaculate bright rooms, kitchen privilege. TR. 4-4775.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. P. M. KING.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE—$2500; substantial 9-room colonial house, furnished; 6 acres; farming country; electricity; unsurpassed view; safe swimming; ideal children; golf course adjacent. Hopkinton, N. H. Write P. O. Box 269, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

POCASSET, MASS., on Cape Cod — Sale or rent, attractive 7-room cottage on waterfront; electric refrigerator, gas stove, fireplace; garage; lovely view. MRS. CLARA C. CAMPBELL, 36 High Street, Northampton, Mass.

WINSTED, CONN.—7 rooms, bath; boating, bathing; electricity; $250 season. WINGEBACH, 109-32 Hannibal St., St. Albans, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

WEST DENNIS, MASS—Attractively furnished cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil heat; large modern kitchen; 2-car garage; maid's quarters with bath; near beach, golf and boating. Call Liberty 1584 or Belmont, Mass. 2714-R.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWALEDALE—Guest house; from 9/- per day. Miss Hird, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

(Continued)

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Home-like family pension. Running water Near Christian Science church.

HOTEL PENSION CRAISTA, Bos-cha-Guarda-Engadin 1670 M. bietet Ihnen angenehmsten Aufenthalt in Unter-Engadin's schönster Lage. Pension v. Fr. 8.75 Bes. G. Stump

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

VILLA HERWIG AROSA Sunshine all around. Close to Skiing fields. Moderate terms.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL Near Station Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200 P O Box 157 Maritzburg

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S The GROCER for SERVICE and QUALITY 192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

Bailey's DRAPERS LTD For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS FOR COATS, COSTUMES DAY FROCKS AND MILLINERY LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE —PERMANENT WAVING— DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE ROBB BROS LTD., Birkenhead Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring *Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery* FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY 9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Young's Confectionery 134 Belmont Road 478 Blackburn Road Tel. Eagley 54 Tel. Bolton 3157 19 Newport Street 17a Oxford Street

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St & Market St.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Bradford's Leading Drapers *Our Entire Stocks Are at Your Disposal* Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd. WESTGATE BRADFORD

SKELTON'S *A Name Distinguished in* MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC. 64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall) 13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your Groceries and Provisions from ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd. 14 RAWSON PLACE Telephone 8750-1 Also at Morecambe Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

BURNLEY

For Boys' Better Clothing and Outfitting come to PICKARD'S *Men's and Boys' Outfitters* 18-20 Railway Street, Nelson

Bailey's DRAPERS LTD *For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear* 11 Manchester Road, Burnley Also at Church Street, Accrington

T. HIRST *High-Class Grocer* Post Office Briercliffe Road, and 106 Colne Road Orders delivered to any part of the district Tel. Burnley 3999

ENGLAND

BURNLEY

(Continued)

MRS. HAWORTH *General and Fancy Draper* Ladies', Children's and Men's Hosiery and Underwear 13 ROSE GROVE LANE

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE LADIES AND CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING 13 GRANGE ROAD PHONE 3052

DERBY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS can be obtained from AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co. The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER Limited Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment 5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX

Gentlemen's Tailors Hosiers and Hatters Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs. ARTHUR GLEDHILL 2, Crown Street, Halifax 'Phone 3854

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) STANDINGS Ltd. General Provision Stores RESTAURANT, CAFE Station Square Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

BEN SMITH Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers, Curtains and Pelmets *Down Quilts Recovered Bedding Remade* 77, Station Parade Under the Verandah Ring 4889

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OSBORNE & CAVERLEY'S *Hatters and Hosiers Tailors and Shirt Makers* 37, John William St.

KENDAL

GEORGE B. STUBBS (Proprietor: J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting) The Tower, Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate, Kendal. High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor *Garments made on the Premises*

H. & R. D. CURL *Fishmongers and Poulterers* 45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd. for —COALS— *Phone 24428 for Prices* Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd. *High Class Meat Purveyors*

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	
24 New Market St.	"		Halton
233 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe	
5 Malvern Road	"	Road, Crossgates	
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	
47 Roundhay Road	"		Bradford
3 Headingley Lane	"		

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co. Established 1931 34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618 EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

COOPERS "The Modern Food Store" CHURCH STREET for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd. PRINTERS Stationers—Bookbinders, etc. 18 Cable Street Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd. 87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street 23 Tithebarn Street

Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR *Electrical Engineers and Contractors* Back St. Annes Road, West St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you — FREE CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD. CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES "LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND" FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY · 61 DEANSGATE ·

Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.0 Settees from £8.19.0 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0 80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) Exclusive Fashions · RESTAURANT St. Anne's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH ALBERT SQUARE Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen Regd. Mark

Keep in Step with Style HINDE'S *for fashion shoes* 64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

SHOES which fit the feet ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE FINLEY & BABER 28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER 3

JOHN G. MILLER LTD. L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick COAL and COKE all grades (Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station) PHONE ARDWICK 2961

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's Complete Family Store · Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc. · DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. · · MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 ·

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the CENTRAL STATION GARAGE Repairs A Speciality *Open Always* Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Longitude Is Reckoned From Greenwich?

The longitude of a place may be defined as its angular distance east or west of some prime or standard meridian. A meridian is a circle passing through the place and also through the north and south poles.

Longitude, together with latitude, is used in geography and by mariners for determining positions on the earth's surface. It also is closely associated with time, for the longitude of an observer is equal to the difference between his local time and the time of some standard meridian.

There is no inherent reason why the meridian of one place should be chosen as standard rather than that of another. The prime meridian, therefore, was arbitrarily chosen and afterward agreed to by other countries.

Among the reasons for selecting the meridian of Greenwich, which is a London suburb six miles southeast of London Bridge, are because it is the home of the Royal Observatory, founded in 1675, and because British ships on the Seven Seas had naturally made a practice of referring their longitudes to the meridian of Greenwich. Other countries gradually adopted the meridian of Greenwich as the prime meridian, in spite of local prejudices, because of the great advantages accruing from the establishment of a unified system of reckoning time and place.

Before the adoption of Greenwich as the standard meridian, time usually was reckoned from the meridian of the local capital. Thus, railways in England used Royal Observatory time; French railways ran by Paris time; but in the United States the railways used the sun or local time of different cities. An early timetable gives as its standard of time "the Clock in Depot in Albany, which is 21 Minutes Faster than Buffalo Time."

The tangle of times was amusing but confusing, and ended in

THE ZERO MERIDIAN OF LONGITUDE GOES THROUGH GREENWICH, ENGLAND.—

1883 when the railways of the United States adopted the standard time system, in which the world was divided into 24 meridians 15 degrees or one hour apart, starting at Greenwich, and that system is now in use substantially throughout the world.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

FACTS AND FIGURES

BRITISH CHEMISTS HAVE DEVELOPED A SYNTHETIC TEXTILE FROM SEAWEED.

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA HAS PRODUCED ENOUGH OIL TO LOAD A TRAIN OF TANK CARS STRETCHING 163,726 MILES OR 6½ TIMES AROUND THE EARTH.

K. PARRIS

IT'S A FACT

SOUTHPORT, N. C. SHRIMP PACKING FACTORIES PAY WORKERS IN NICKELS, CAUSING A FLOOD OF 5 CENT PIECES THROUGHOUT THE SECTION AFTER EACH PAY DAY.

Daily Quotation

Ah, little recks the laborer,
How near his work is holding him to God,
The loving Laborer through space and time.
—WALT WHITMAN

Willows Names a Field

At long last it has happened. A public agency has recognized the source from which come all its funds. Out in Willows, California, the school board was setting up a new athletic field. It came time to name the project, and there was the usual run of suggestions. Outstanding citizens, founding fathers of the city, prominent educational leaders—the field could be named after any of these. But Board Chairman James Boyd came up with the winning idea. Said he: "The taxpayers put up the money. We'll call it Taxpayers' Field!"—Synchroscope.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A college for women at Norton, Mass.; also a co-educational institution in Wheaton, Illinois.
2. Puerto Rico, an island in the Greater Antilles group of the West Indies.
3. A ruined Cistercian abbey in Melrose, southeastern Scotland; founded 1136.
4. A large petrel-like sea bird of polar coasts.
5. An immense desert plateau of northern Africa; area 3,500,000 square miles.
6. Hitler's shock troops used in France and other countries; they are about 19 years old.
7. A U. S. Army fort 11 miles from New London, Conn.
8. Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.
9. Wisconsin.
10. One of the chief mountain ranges in Mexico; it runs parallel to the Gulf of Mexico.

Game Control

Autogyro planes are the latest wrinkle in game control work in Alaska.

"It's natural here," says Frank Dufresne, executive officer of the Alaska Game Commission. "In this big territory when we think of going anywhere, we think of the airplane. I've lived in planes for week-long trips with as many as 40 landings a day in remote areas."

Dufrense says Alaska is 50 years behind the United States in killing off fish and game. He's proud of the fact and wants Alaska's game problem to remain one of regulation and management, rather than one of propagation as in this country.

The territory's fishing and game resources are as yet little touched. The abundance of wildlife has not blinded Dufresne, however, to the dangers of depletion and what has happened in the U. S.—AP.

A Verse for Today . . .

How hast thou counselled him that hath no wisdom? and how hast thou plentifully declared the thing as it is?—JOB 26:3.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Daily Anecdote

Wasted Effort

One night Voltaire, the French philosopher, was lying in bed when an intruder entered his room. Pretending to be asleep and keeping quite still, Voltaire listened as the man tiptoed cautiously across the room. He picked up the philosopher's coat and went swiftly and deftly through its many pockets. Finding nothing of value, he turned his attention to the breeches—when he was surprised and alarmed by a low chuckle from the bed.

Instantly the intruder covered Voltaire with his long pistol.

"Why do you laugh?" he demanded.

"I am laughing, my friend," returned the philosopher, "to see you going to all this trouble and risk in the dead of night in order unlawfully to take money from garments where their legitimate owner can never find any by day."

Camera Range Finder

Of interest to the many owners of cameras having focusing scales is the announcement, by the Eastman Kodak Company, of a new split-field military type range finder. The range finder eliminates guesswork in making distance settings, especially important when fast lenses are used at wide apertures, resulting in a shallow depth of field.

The subject image, when viewed through the eyepiece, is clearly seen, along with a pointer and translucent range scale. The image is divided into two sections by a horizontal line.

When a knurled ring is turned, the upper half of the image is brought into correct alignment with the lower half. The pointer indicates the correct distance, on the translucent scale, of the range finder to the subject. The focusing scale on the camera is then set to correspond with this reading.

In addition to the translucent scale and pointer seen through the eyepiece, a range scale engraved on the face of the knurled ring gives the same reading.

In Lighter Vein

"Of course, you get the two cents back when you return the empty bottle!"

Answers

"What is the name of that dear little bird that keeps going 'cuckoo, cuckoo'?"

Wrong Experience

The sergeant raged as his squad of recruits turned left when they should have turned right and vice versa. Private Higgins was the greatest offender, and the sergeant, going up to him, bawled in his ear:—

"Haven't you ever drilled before in your life?"

"Yes, sergeant," replied Higgins. "I once drilled for three years."

"Oh, indeed . . . and where?' snapped the sergeant.

"In a quarry," grinned Higgins. —Tit-Bits.

Slight Rebuke

Lady: "I think I'll take one of those large lobsters."

Clerk: "Very well. Shall I wrap it for you?"

Lady: "Yes, it doesn't know me well enough to follow me home."

Cause and Effect

Fat Regimental Cook (to excessively thin Tommy): "Look at you, why anyone would think there had been a famine."

Tommy: "Yes, and one look at you would tell 'em who caused it."—Guide and Ideas, London.

It Has Been Said of Kindness—

A word of kindness is better than a fat pie.—Russian proverb.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together. —Goethe.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.—L. M. Child.

Paradise is open to all kind hearts.—Beranger.

That best portion of a good man's life,—His little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love.—Wordsworth.

Kindness is a language the dumb can speak, and the deaf can hear and understand.—Bovee.

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them. —Madame de Stael.

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult for each other?—George Eliot.

The kindness of some is too much like the echo, returning the counterpart of what is received, not more, and sometimes less.—Bowers.

I had rather never receive a kindness than never bestow one. Not to return a benefit is the greater sin, but not to confer it is the earlier.—Seneca.

Where Would You Find—

1. Wheaton College?
2. The U. S. possession of which Guy J. Swope is the 14th American civil Governor?
3. Melrose Abbey?
4. A fulmar?
5. The Sahara Desert?
6. The "Blitzmänner"?
7. Fort Michie?
8. The largest city in Canada?
9. The home state of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.?
10. The Sierra Madre Oriental Range?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Thank You"

Long Beach, Calif.

Tim was just six years old. On Saturdays, when there was no school, he enjoyed going to the market with his mother.

This particular Saturday morning, Tim and his mother were standing in front of the vegetable stalls, with their gay array of brilliant color. The red apples, the long, lanky green asparagus, the sweet, tangy smell of a cut pineapple—all fascinated Tim. He wandered down the stalls, happily humming a little song. Saturday mornings were good mornings.

A row of lettuces stopped him. He stood, wondering why some were round and hard, some long and narrow, some all thin and curly. Glancing down at his feet, his eye was attracted by something green. It looked like one of the funny lettuce leaves. Stooping to pick it up, he realized that it wasn't a lettuce leaf at all. It was green, all right, but it was a five dollar bill. He had learned the value of money, and this was something important. He turned to show his mother what he had found, when a woman quickly came up to him, snatched the bill from his hand, mumbling, "That's mine," and hurriedly walked away. "I'm glad I found it," Tim hastily called after her.

His mother had come along in time to observe the incident. She quietly asked Tim, "Did the lady say thank you?"

"Why, Mom," said Tim, "you don't have to be thanked for doing what's right. It just makes you glad inside."

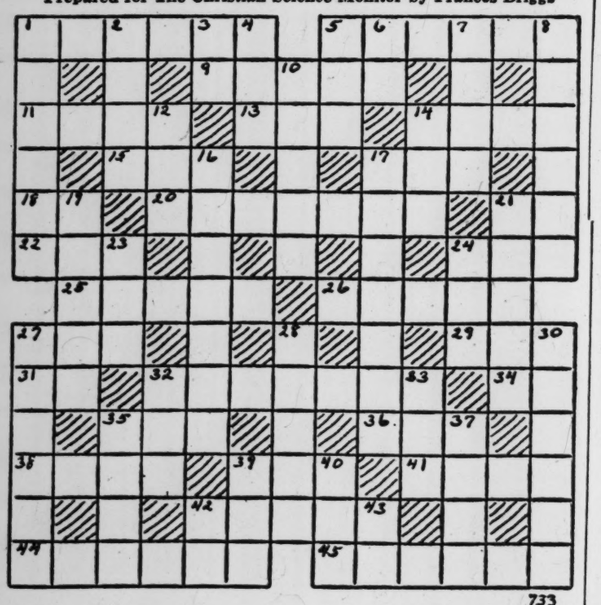
Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Eastern part of the country may soon be enjoying gasless Sundays. Motorists can sit quietly at home, smelling flowers and thinking about Secretary Ickes.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Everybody is said to eat a little mercury. According to the oil men it will be better to eat than look at next winter.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



733

Across

1—In what city is the Avenue of Liberty?
5—The Glyptothek is in what German city?
9—What is first name of Godunov, operatic hero?
11—What is an antonym of "wax"?
13—What is the pigeon pea?
14—What is another name for curds and whey?
15—What is an African antelope?
17—What is a river of Scotland?
18—Behold!
20—What Scotch burgh is famous for shipbuilding?
21—Who was one of Odin's brothers?
22—Who was Celtic god of light?
24—What is a receptacle for coal?
25—What is the language of Norway?
26—Who is David Copperfield's second wife?
27—Verdi was born in what month (abbr.)?
29—Male of a turkey is what?
31—Exist.
32—What is a very large bass tuba used in military bands?
34—What is an artificial language?
35—Motor coach.
36—And not.
38—What is a part assumed by anyone?
39—What is a mortarboard worn by students?
41—To have on.
42—What is said to be the speech of angels?
44—What do you call the leaf of the pine?
45—Rackets are used in what sport?

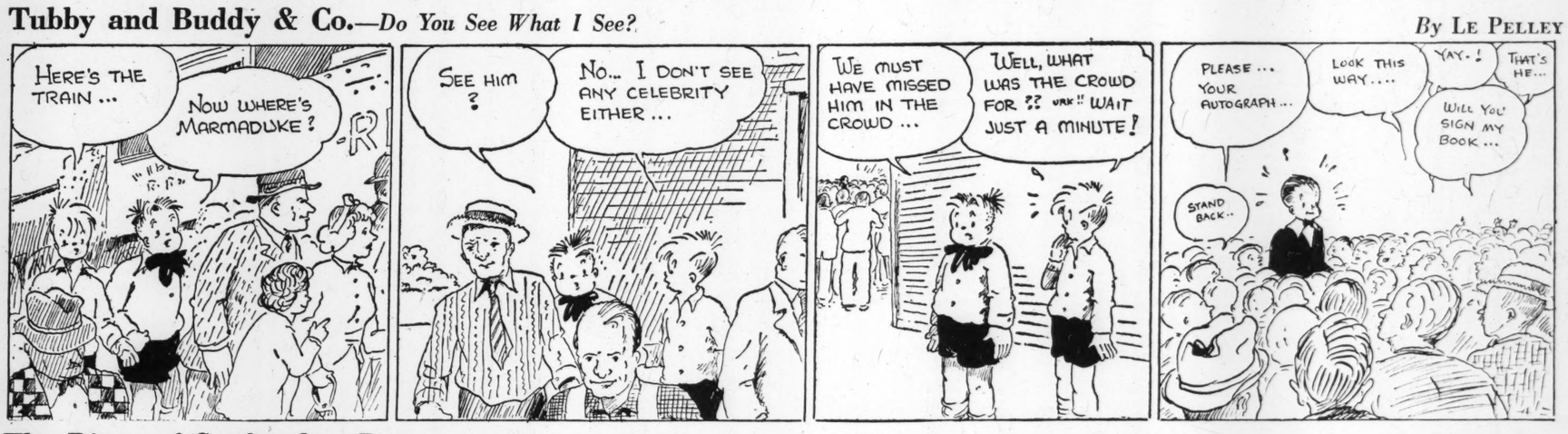
Down

1—Who established an observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.?
2—If you emulated Orville Harold, you would do what?
3—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
4—To incline the head with a quick motion.
5—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
6—Pronoun.
7—What is an antonym of "busy"?
8—What punctuation mark is used for compounding of words?
10—Who is a Polish dramatic soprano?
12—What was nationality of Samuel Pepys (abbr.)?
14—To fasten with needle and thread.
16—Who is hero of a poem by Tennyson?
17—What was Lewis Carroll's real name?
19—What is a large leopardlike cat?
21—What is the projecting forepiece of a cap?
23—Obtained.
24—Wager.
27—What is title of an opera by Weber?
28—Who was a mythical king of Phrygia?
30—What spectacular dance was once commonly performed in England?
32—Color.
33—At this time.
35—The harebell has flowers of what color?
37—Strap of a bridle is what?
38—What propels balls in billiards?
40—What is a cavity or hole in the ground?
42—Master of laws (abbr.).
43—Symbol for cerium it what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

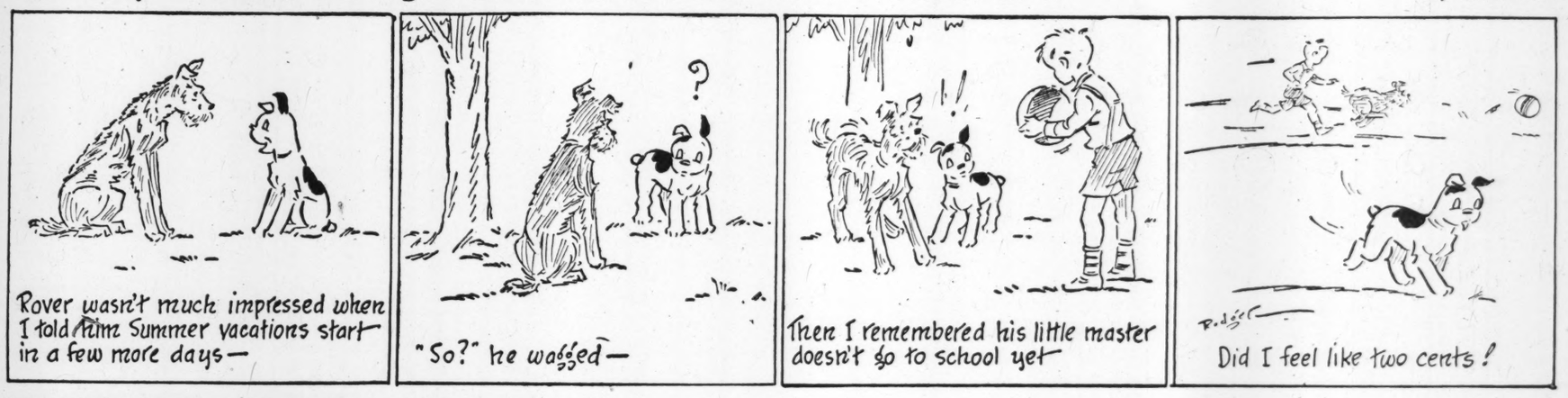
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Do You See What I See?*

By LE PELLEY


HERE'S THE TRAIN ...
NOW WHERE'S MARMADUKE?
SEE HIM ?
NO... I DON'T SEE ANY CELEBRITY EITHER ...
WE MUST HAVE MISSED HIM IN THE CROWD ...
WELL, WHAT WAS THE CROWD FOR ?? WAIT JUST A MINUTE!
PLEASE ... YOUR AUTOGRAPH ...
LOOK THIS WAY....
YAY-!
THAT'S HE...
WILL YOU SIGN MY BOOK ...
STAND BACK..

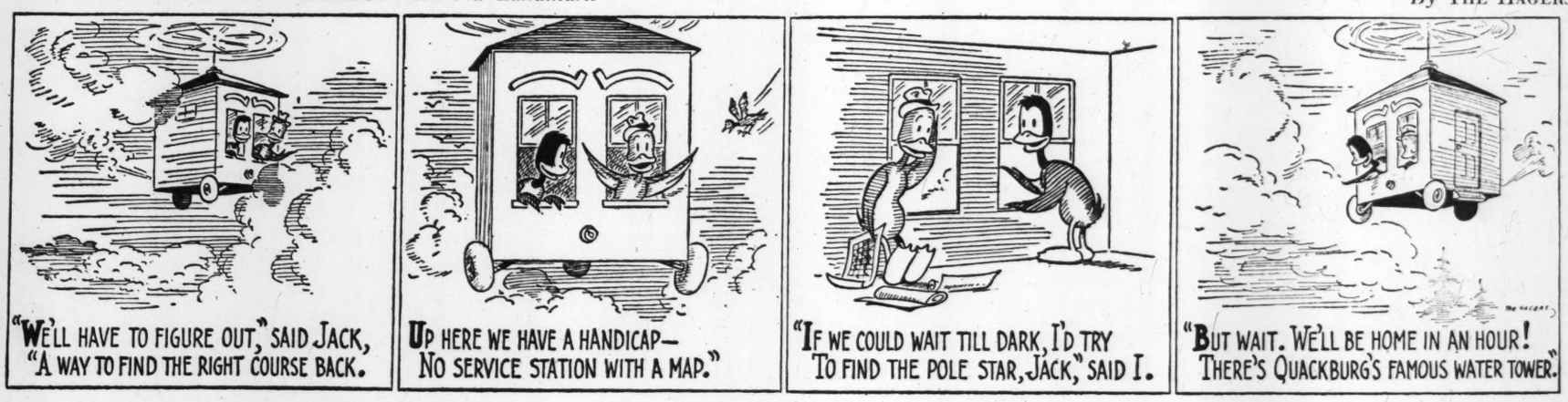
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Well, Maybe He'll Be Interested This Time Next Year*

By RODGERS


Rover wasn't much impressed when I told him Summer vacations start in a few more days—
"So?" he wagged—
Then I remembered his little master doesn't go to school yet
Did I feel like two cents!

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Old Landmark*

By THE HAGERS


"WE'LL HAVE TO FIGURE OUT," SAID JACK, "A WAY TO FIND THE RIGHT COURSE BACK.
UP HERE WE HAVE A HANDICAP— NO SERVICE STATION WITH A MAP."
"IF WE COULD WAIT TILL DARK, I'D TRY TO FIND THE POLE STAR, JACK," SAID I.
"BUT WAIT. WE'LL BE HOME IN AN HOUR! THERE'S QUACKBURG'S FAMOUS WATER TOWER."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sharpening the Issue

It is splendid news that all the people of the Robin Moor have been rescued. The thirty-five now reported safe in Capetown after being picked up by a British ship had a less desperate experience than the eleven who drifted for eighteen days in a lifeboat. Doubtless in Germany as well as America there will be satisfaction that the men, women and child on the Robin Moor have not perished as a result of U-boat action.

We can be grateful too that such a tragedy is not heating up hatred. Yet the basic issue in the Robin Moor case remains. It is the same issue that appears in President Roosevelt's freezing of Axis funds in the United States and closing of German consulates. It is the irrepressible conflict between Naziism and Americanism. For a time this conflict was covered, but as Naziism has extended its power and Americans have awakened to reassert the fundamentals of their life, the possibility of the two systems living side by side has been disappearing visibly.

At bottom the struggle in the world today is mental, between two radically different concepts of man. One is based on the Christian teaching that man is the child of God. Although its ideals have been imperfectly realized, it has brought a large measure of enlightenment, justice, freedom and brotherhood to sections of humanity which have followed it. The second concept looks upon man as a kind of animal, divided into inferior and superior races. Such paganism has always produced ignorance, injustice, slavery, and strife. In so far as Americanism expresses the first concept and Naziism the second, they are in conflict.

The cleavage between the Nazi system and the ideals and interests which have meant most to Americans is not new. The antipathy between dictatorship and democracy was apparent long before the war broke out. There was a manifest clash of ideologies and strong objection to the Bundists and other Nazi propagandists. There was economic war of a more or less polite kind between the Schacht barter system and the Hull reciprocal trade policy. There were sharp restrictions on German-American trade in 1937. For years South America has been a propaganda and commercial battleground.

The logical development of the Nazi system—which, as the English discovered and the Russians are now guessing, must expand to live—has made the basic cleavage clearer to Americans. And the Nazis have long felt that the United States was attacking them. The very existence of a strong democratic power in the Western Hemisphere challenged all their plans in Latin America, indeed anywhere in the world. The German alliance with Japan recognized the situation. The Nazis had to set up the most elaborate censorship to keep the news of free peoples from the German people. The hope of occupied countries that America would eventually join with Britain to free them has greatly complicated the Nazi task of "pacification."

Nazi consulates and agencies in the United States had long been engaged in sabotaging the American system. German funds had long been used to subsidize anti-American activities in all parts of the Western Hemisphere. For years it has been virtually impossible to get American funds out of Germany and Berlin has interfered with the work of American diplomatic representatives. But the United States has become increasingly active in opposing Naziism—by propaganda, by diplomacy (as in Yugoslavia, Greece and China), and by supplying war materials.

The first officer of the Robin Moor reports that the commander of the submarine which sank his ship declared: "You have supplies for my country's enemy and I must sink you." This sinking plainly means that Americans are not safe on any ship anywhere that carries supplies of any kind to Axis enemies. It sharpens the issue.

Like the closing of consulates and freezing of funds, it makes the fundamental cleavage clearer. But the basic conflict has been there all the time. Everything which awakens Americans to it is a help.

Summer Waters

Have you heard the song of the river as it moves through the valley-land? It is a song of green, a song of yellow sand. Have you heard the brook's song as it murmurs by the hill? It is a song of white stones and daisies and cool ferns. Have you heard the song sung by the deep mountain pool? It is a song of blue skies and dark pines and snow. Have you heard the song the dancing fountain sings? It is a song of laughter and sunlight and shining drops making a rainbow stain where the winds blow.

Trucks Through Hoops

Truck drivers in the United States these days are pretty expert—as anyone can attest who has seen one of the annual motortruck rodeos or has watched a trailer outfit being backed into a Boston alley. These knights of the highway can make a twelve-ton load do almost anything except jump through hoops—particularly the kind of hoops that some legislators erect along State boundaries.

These hoops are tricky load limits much below the safe capacity of modern road surfaces. Encouragingly, a survey by the Council of State Governments indicates that legislatures this year have refused to add any interstate trade barriers and have eliminated a number of such obstacles, including some that affect motor trucking.

Texas, which had the lowest truck load limit in the Nation, 7,000 pounds, has raised this to 38,000 pounds. Tennessee and Indiana also have increased their limits, while Massachusetts, New Jersey, Idaho, and Utah have worked out interstate agreements.

What is needed is not so much an extremely high limit as a reasonable uniformity among the requirements of the States. This is best calculated in terms of load per axle to make use of the efficiencies of trailer outfits or six-wheel trucks.

The size of the truckload that can be carried between two points, possibly crossing parts of eight or ten States, is governed by the smallest "hoop" through which it has to pass. "State laws can't stop enemy tanks," says one truck manufacturer in an advertisement, but they can stop trucks carrying materials to stop the tanks. The remedy is to stop enacting State trade barrier laws and repeal or modify those that exist.

The British public has been found to want more music. Just the thing Herr Hitler thought they couldn't face.

"We Can Use That Oil"

A great many actions of the United States Government these days come under the heading of "It's about time." In addition to the closing of the German consulates there is the quick move of Secretary Harold L. Ickes as petroleum co-ordinator to prevent the loading of 252,000 gallons of lubricating oil on a Japanese tanker at Philadelphia.

Scarcely a more incongruous trade movement could have been imagined than the permitting of this oil to be sent to Japan from the eastern United States seaboard while at the same time this very area is being told that it faces rationing of petroleum products, possibly gasolineless Sundays and cooler houses next winter, because of a scarcity of tankships to bring supplies from the Gulf of Mexico, the West Coast, and Venezuela.

The immediate question it raises is: Will the Government act quickly enough and positively enough to stop other possible shipments of this sort from Atlantic ports? The voluntary co-operation of the oil companies in the Philadelphia case seems to indicate that no obstruction will be encountered from them.

The next question is how long and in what volume the State Department will continue to let gasoline, lubricating oil, and fuel oil be shipped from the American Pacific Coast to Japan to be used against American purposes and interests in the Orient.

To be sure, there appears to be an adequate supply of petroleum products in the United States if distribution can be arranged. But the Nation has seen some other commodities which a few years ago seemed plentiful become scarce, and is grateful even for such limited stockpiles as were accumulated. Why not some stockpiling of oil reserves?

The strong probability is that were oil and gasoline accumulated at refineries and in storage, the means would be found for transporting them to the thickly populated northeastern area. Apart from tankers and pipelines there are railroad tank-cars, river barges, and several other possible media. Several million consumers are saying, as did, in effect, the Philadelphia manufacturer who discovered the contemplated shipment there: "We can use that oil!"

The curious suggestion is advanced that women's hats in the future may be "styled" in Berlin. After seeing this spring's styles we thought we'd seen everything.

The Bookshelf

Connecticut Captain

Few novelists can hang a pirate or fight a duel with more literary finesse than C. S. Forester. Whether they are "laying aboard" an enemy frigate or gracing a Governor-General's ball, his heroes play their roles with swashbuckling punctiliousness. In THE CAPTAIN FROM CONNECTICUT (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) the author has raked the rocky bones of a New England farm for as romantic and appealing a character as ever he has piped aboard any of his naval chronicles—Capt. Josiah Peabody of the United States Frigate Delaware.

Mr. Forester's realism is the product of a keen imagination leavened with a sound theoretical knowledge of naval tactics and old-fashioned sail seamanship. We dare any retired admiral, schooled in the frigate Constellation, to find a halyard or a belaying pin out of place anywhere in these pages.

His flair for descriptive writing translates technical abstractions into colorful pictures. His mention of the "twinkling" of a topsail in describing a strange ship tacking on the horizon illustrates his knack for economically projecting the image of the mind's eye into print. Furthermore, Mr. Forester has a miserly regard for quotation marks, and he has thoroughly mastered the art of subordinating description to action. His narrative never stops to make a speech or externalize a scene with vivid adjectives. His writing keeps hard on the heels of the characters it creates. Events never drift; they keep driving.

Somehow, too, his writing always manages to avoid the conventional patterns of fiction; probably that is because the author has absorbed so much of the history and lore of the 1812 era and sticks to it. When the captain from Connecticut takes the Delaware through The Gut in a snowstorm in the dead of night, the reader half expects the Yankee skipper to elude the blockade by this daring piece of seamanship. But the captain of the pursuing British two-decker threads The Gut, also. After all, you see, the British had been bottling up the Americans in Long Island Sound for two years; consequently His Majesty's captains should be expected to know their way around those waters when blindfolded by a blizzard. Mr. Forester's technique makes the story stranger than fiction.

Captain Peabody and his lieutenants, Capt. Sir Hubert Davenant, K. B., of His Britannic Majesty's Frigate Calypso—in fact all Mr. Forester's sea dogs are robustly portrayed against an authentic background of quarter-deck and cabin. But whenever the rustle of silk supplants the thunder of sail and attention centers on the Governor-General's sister or the Governor's daughter, "as lovely as the set of the Delaware's foretopsail," the author's characterization reflects something of the self-consciousness the sea officers show in the company of the ladies. His rapture seems more convincing when he dwells on the foretopsail and not on the lady.

It is when the bosun pipes the crew to battle stations, or the sideboys man the rail, or when the Connecticut captain's smart frigate is sailing a taut bowline along the foaming reefs of the Leeward Isles—when drawing-room pleasantries give way to the double-shotted issue of free trade and sailors' rights—that Mr. Forester is unsurpassed.

H. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

This Question of Hatred

A letter we publish today advocating the systematic cultivation of hatred of the Germans is bound to stimulate thought in many minds. The shocking German atrocities, of which the murder of children on the high seas is but the last of a long list, arouse feelings of loathing which are both strong and creditable to those so stirred. Hatred of evil is the complement to loving and pursuing what is good. But if we should hate evil, should we hate also the evildoer? For the Christian, the answer is plain. . . . The sublimity of spirit which at the moment of extreme anguish asks forgiveness for the oppressor and torturer is not easily attained. But the duty to attempt emulation is beyond question.

For those who follow no religious guidance the question is on a rather different plane. Yet there are many reasons why British men and women, even those who claim to direct their lives wholly by reason or expediency, should not cultivate hatred:

a. Hatred is essentially a destructive force, destructive to him who practices it, just as he would make it destructive to the object of his hate. It vitiates judgment and upsets mental balance, two qualities precious in war, especially to those engaged in combatant operations. Indulgence in hatred destroys the individual's character. We all know people chiefly distinguished by their many hates. How pitiable they are!

b. Hatred is not necessary to military efficiency, nor is your true patriot-soldier in need of such a spur. The force within that bears him up and keeps him going when little but the will to endure remains comes from cleaner, purer sources, which hatred can only contaminate.

c. The British people are, perhaps, the world's worst haters. To attempt to rival the Germans in this line, as our correspondent would have us do, would doubtless entail our imitating the Nazis in other ways also. For if we adopt their motives, imitation of their methods would surely follow. And then, if you please, what purpose would there be behind the struggle? . . .

He (the letter-writer) would like memorials of hatred set up in the British Isles, as a perpetual reminder. We would prefer that if ever we revisit Folkstone we should find a tablet recording the incident reported yesterday when a British officer dived into the sea and swam 300 yards to rescue a wounded German pilot. We should make a pilgrimage to the home town of the officer commanding troops in the SS. Arandora Star who, when that ship full of enemy internees was torpedoed gave his lifebelt to one of them and was himself drowned. V. W. A.'s proposed memorials would not long outlast the war, we think. The kind we recommend might be more enduring, for they would anyhow symbolize permanent features of the British character which not even the most savage war can submerge.—*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo.

The Voice of Bunker Hill

Keeping Faith With Bunker Hill

It was hot and sultry that June day when Bunker Hill became a symbol of men's determination to fight for their most cherished ideals. Time has ticked off 166 years of history since that occasion when the mechanics, clerks, and farmers of Boston and the near-by countryside kept their rendezvous on Bunker Hill.

As you read of their deeds, you can still hear their marching feet as they hurry to take possession of the hill under cover of darkness. You can still sense the undertone of whispered voices and commands, the sound of pick and shovel as they work to finish the trenches before daybreak reveals their position.

From any city vantage you can still see the smoke puffs of their muskets as they repel the successive assaults of General Gage's redcoats.

Gen. Joseph Warren—kindly Dr. Warren to the townspeople of Boston—still stands in the redoubt, cheering his men by word and example.

Israel Putnam is there, too, along with Pepperell, Prescott, and all the rest of the Massachusetts' patriots. Watching Putnam through the dim mists of time, you know why it was posterity carved as his epitaph: "He dared lead where others dared to follow!"

Imagination? Perhaps it is—but it is the sort of imagination that is needed most in this country if we are to preserve the democracy of America as a Nation.

* * *

When we lose sight of Bunker Hill, when we forget the men who fought there and helped make our liberty possible, then we have lost everything they gained.

If we are to have faith in America, we must have faith in America's destiny—faith in the vision and ideals of those men who set America on her road to destiny.

No nation can remain great nor long endure in greatness, when its people lose their sense of vision and imagination and ignore their historical background. The lessons of the past are as much of a reality as any of the realities of our workaday lives.

Bunker Hill is one of the symbols of the liberty-winning days. On the 17th of June each year it becomes not merely a battle anniversary, but a symbol of all the Saratogas and Yorktowns and Valley Forges that figured in that chapter of American history.

Bunker Hill was a military defeat, according to the cold logic of history. But it was a defeat made glorious by the resistance of the farmers, clerks, and mechanics against some of the finest of Europe's professional soldiers.

It was a symbol of hope in a time of grave doubt and uncertainty. Before Bunker Hill, men wondered what might be the outcome of the struggle upon which they had embarked. Even the most optimistic among them held small hope of achieving a final and complete victory with the limited resources at their command.

The Minute Men, it is true, had already written a bit of history at Concord and Lexington, while Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys had taken Fort Ticonderoga.

These were only incidents in the gathering storm; incidents that were of insufficient merit to serve as measuring rods of the future.

* * *

After Bunker Hill, the men of the Colonies knew that their cause was not so hopeless as it had first appeared. They knew little of discipline or soldiering, these men of Bunker Hill, but they were armed with the will to fight for the things they prized most highly: liberty, equality, the right to happiness and security in their homes and persons.

These were the things for which men fought and died at Bunker Hill and upon a hundred subsequent fields. Other battles were more decisive, but Bunker Hill was the spiritual example that inspired the Continentals with hope and determination.

Bunker Hill still reminds us that the things we also prize most highly—liberty, equality, the right to happiness and security in our homes and persons—are not merely a heritage to be taken as a matter of course.

These things are not a constitutional right. They are ours just so long as we prove ourselves deserving. They are ours, not to squander and dissipate, but ours to maintain and hold in trust for generations of Americans yet unborn.

If we keep that in mind, we are keeping faith with the men of Bunker Hill.

JASPER B. SINCLAIR

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"In Truer Perspective"

A century ago men were following with bated breath the march of Napoleon, and waiting with feverish impatience for the latest news of the wars. And all the while in their own homes, babies were being born. . . . Let us look at some of these babies. Why, in one year, lying midway between Trafalgar and Waterloo (the year the battle of Wagram was fought) there stole into the world a host of heroes! During that one year, 1809, Mr. Gladstone was born at Liverpool; Alfred Tennyson was born at the Somersby rectory; and Oliver Wendell Holmes made his first appearance in Massachusetts. On the very self-same day of that self-same year Charles Darwin made his debut at Shrewsbury, and Abraham Lincoln drew his first breath in Old Kentucky. Music was enriched by the advent of Frederic Chopin at Warsaw, and Felix Mendelssohn at Hamburg. Within the same year, too, Samuel Morely was born at Homerton, Edward Fitzgerald at Woodbridge, Elizabeth Barrett Browning at Durham, and Frances Kemble in London.

But nobody thought of babies. Everybody was thinking of battles. Yet, viewing that age in the truer perspective which the distance of a hundred years enables us to command, we may well ask ourselves which of the battles of 1809 mattered more than the babies of 1809. . . . When a wrong wants righting, or a work wants doing, or a truth wants preaching, or a continent wants opening, God sends a baby into the world to do it. This is why, long, long ago, a babe was born at Bethlehem.—From "Mountains in the Mist," by F. W. BOREHAM. Used by permission of Abingdon-Cokesbury Press.

The Wide Horizon

Justice and Democracy

By Judge John J. Parker

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth District

Following is a summary of objectives of the American Bar Association for improving the administration of justice as set forth in an address before the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Bar Association.

Courts ought not to waste time on questions of practice; and my prediction is that when the Federal rules are generally adopted, law practice will lose its technical character entirely and trials will become an inquiry into truth, in which the machinery of justice will operate so quietly and efficiently that it will be noticed no more than the running of the motor in a well equipped automobile. The purpose of a trial is to arrive at justice, and that purpose is largely frustrated if too much attention must be paid to the way in which the wheels go round. . . .

* * *

To sum up, I think that the procedure of the courts should be improved in the following respect: (1) That there should be better judicial organization, with provision for proper administrative control in the courts themselves of the judicial machinery, with the setting up of judicial councils and conferences and with the vesting in the courts of the rule-making power for the regulation of procedure; (2) that trial by jury should be improved by the selection of better jurors through jury commissioners appointed by the courts, by restoring the common law power to the judge to aid and assist the jury, and by eliminating the general verdict in complicated cases; (3) that trial practice should be simplified after the pattern of the Federal rules and that, where possible, those rules should be adopted as the practice of the State, and that the rules of evidence should be simplified and the admissibility of evidence left largely in the discretion of the trial judge; (4) that the practice of administrative agencies and tribunals, with the method of reviewing their decision, should be simplified with a view of preserving in their processes the principles of fair play and equal justice which is the heart of our free institutions; and (5) that the technicalities and burdens of appellate practice should be abolished with provision for review on the record made in the court below. Some of these objectives have been attained in most of the States. The objective of the committee of the American Bar Association is to see that all of them, or as many as possible, are obtained in all of the States.

* * *

I conclude with two thoughts. The first is that, if the lawyer wishes to preserve his place in the business life of the country, he must improve the administration of justice in which he plays so important a part and bring it into harmony with that life. If he imagines that the present functioning of the courts is satisfactory to the people, he is simply deluding himself. Workmen's compensation commissions were established very largely because the courts were not handling efficiently the claims arising out of industrial accidents and it was felt that they would not administer the compensation acts as efficiently as administrative bodies. Business corporations are willing, as all of us know, to suffer almost any sort of injustice rather than face the expense, the delay and the uncertainties of litigation. Arbitration agreements are inserted in contracts with ever-increasing frequency; and every such agreement is an implied affirmation of the belief that lay agencies for attaining justice are more efficient than the courts. Let me remind you that the administration of justice is the business of the lawyer as well as of the courts, and that if he does not wish to see his business slip away from him, it behooves him to go about it in an efficient and businesslike way.

But there is a higher ground upon which I would base my appeal. If democracy is to live, democracy must be made efficient; for the survival of the fit is as much a law of political economy as it is of the life of the jungle. If we would preserve free government in America, we must make free government good government. Nowhere does government touch the life of the people more intimately than in the administration of justice; and nowhere is it more important that the governing process be shot through with efficiency and with common sense. We lawyers must help in every way that we can to meet the force of totalitarian States and to refute the slavish philosophy on which they are founded; but nothing else that we can possibly do or say is so important as the way in which we administer justice. The courts are the one institution of democracy which has been intrusted in a peculiar way to our keeping.

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